



NADIR SHAH

CATALOGUE OF COINS
IN THE
PANJAB MUSEUM, LAHORE

BY

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VOL. III
COINS OF NĀDIR SHĀH AND
THE DURRĀNĪ DYNASTY

هر که شمشیر زند سکه بنامش خوانند

‘Men read coins in the name of each one who smites with the sword’

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PREFACE

THE third volume of the Panjab Museum Coin Catalogue describes the money of Nādir Shāh and of the Durrānī dynasty struck at mints in Afghanistan and India. The general plan is that of the preceding volumes.¹ The coins now described include those from the two separate Cabinets at Lahore, the Government Collection proper and that of Mr. C J Rodgers which was purchased by the Panjab Government² The series is by no means common and few pieces were added in subsequent years till the great Bahāwalpūr treasure became available. Through this unique opportunity our Durrānī Cabinets have been much extended and improved The Panjab Government has generously authorized and financed the production of the present work Coins from all available sources have been incorporated in the Catalogue which is in fact a Corpus.

This work is the outcome of a happy opportunity In December, 1908, by the direction of the Panjab Government, Mr. E. D. (now Sir Edward) Maclagan being Chief Secretary, and with the consent of the Council of Regency on behalf of the infant Nawab, I was allowed to inspect the old coins in the Bahāwalpūr State Toshakhāna at Bahāwalpūr in the south-west Panjab³ The treasure, probably only a part of what formerly existed, had been conveyed to the present capital some time previously from the desert stronghold of Derāwar on the bank of the extinct river Hakra There were fifty thousand gold and more than four hundred thousand silver pieces ; most of the coins were issues of the Durrānī

¹ Vol I, *Coins of the Indo-Greeks* Vol II, *Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India* Oxford, 1914

² *Catalogue of the Coins in the Government Museum, Lahore* C J Rodgers Calcutta, 1891 *Catalogue of the Coins collected by Chas J Rodgers and purchased by the Government of the Panjab* C J Rodgers. Part II Calcutta, 1894

³ Toshakhāna literally means storeroom, wardrobe

dynasty of Afghanistan and India. In the two weeks at my disposal I could only touch the fringe of so vast a mass of material but I did everything possible, the results were communicated in a Report to the Panjab Government, the substance of which was published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, August, 1909. The Bahawalpur State generously accepted proposals that moderate prices should be fixed for the selected specimens which in this way could be acquired by museums and private collectors. During the course of the next twelve years I was able to pay five more visits to Bahawalpur and I am much indebted to the State authorities for their kindness and hospitality.

A rupee of Nadir Shah was published during his lifetime (J D Koehler, *Historische Münz Belustigung*, Nürnberg, 1746, vol 18, p 105) O G Tychsen mentions one or two specimens in his work *In Rem Numariam Muhammedanorum Additamentum I*, Rostock, 1796 There are a few Durrani coins in the second volume of Marsden's *Munismata Orientalia*, London, 1826 These issues did not escape the researches of C M Fraehn a number are described in *Parv Prima Opusculorum Pastorum*, Petropoli, 1855 Mr C I Rodgers took a considerable interest in the money of the eighteenth-century invaders of India His paper 'On Some Coins of Nadir Shah struck in India' (*Num Chron* 1852) was followed by a substantial contribution on 'The Coins of Ahmad Shah Durrani' (*J A S B*, 1855) The latter was supplemented three years later by Mr M Longworth Dimes's excellent monograph entitled 'The Coins of the Durrani' (*Num Chron* 1858) The work of Mr W H Valentine abundantly illustrated is valuable for the copper coins The Indian Catalogues already mentioned together with Mr C J Rodgers's Indian Museum Catalogue about complete the scattered literature on the

1. Before we can do the calculations we need to know the value of λ . The value of λ is given by the equation $\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right)$. The value of λ is given by the equation $\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right)$. The value of λ is given by the equation $\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right)$.

subject¹ In 1885 Mr. Rodgers had observed that 'the coins of Ahmad Shāh Durrānī are becoming rarer every day, indeed it is seldom they are now met with'. Twenty-three years later the enlightened action of the State gave access to the great Bahāwalpūr hoard of nearly half a million coins. Fortunately I found that the issues had been roughly classified; many of the bags contained old money of the Bahāwalpūr State, gold and silver double and single pieces of the Durrānī kings Maḥmūd and Shāh Shujā' minted at Bahāwalpūr and debased Huāt silver of Maḥmūd. Next in number came mixed coins of the Durrānī dynasty, many thousands altogether. Imperial Mughal coins were only a residue of the whole, but even so were of great numismatic importance because there were quite six thousand Mughal gold mohurs in mint condition. The Mughal rupees, as a rule much worn, were scattered at random throughout the bags of mixed silver and often only a score would turn up out of a bag of a thousand, but the results justified the labour expended. At first I confined my attention to a search for new or rare Mughal coins, my later visits were devoted to completing the Durrānī lists. The oldest coins in the hoard were a few gold pieces of the Great Mughals, Akbar and Shāh Jahān. There were hundreds of Aurangzeb's gold coins, mostly of Akbarābād (Agra) mint. The Mughal silver may be said to start from Aurangzeb and to end with 'Ālamgīr II (1759 A.D.); it yielded several novelties from the Sind mint towns. The great mass of material consisted of Durrānī money and must have contained almost every type, year, and mint (except Kashmīr) of Ahmad, Tamūr, and Zamān. Coins of the later Durrānīs, except of Bahāwalpūr and Hirāt mints, were scarce; fractional pieces and money of Kashmīr mint were entirely lacking. Coins of the rebel princes Sulaimān and Humāyūn came to light for the first time; I do not know of them from any other

¹ *I M. Com. Cat.*, Part IV, Calcutta, 1896. As regards private Cabinets there is amongst others the *Catalogue of the Eugene Leggett Collection*, the Collection of the late Dr. White King sold at Amsterdam in 1904-05 by J. Schulman is outstanding.

source.¹ The hoard was rich in money of Kabul and Qandahār (Ahmad Shāhi) and naturally of such mints as Multān, Bhakhar, Dera, and Derajat. All known specimens of the rare Camp (Rikāb) mint, except the gold coin of Taimūr, came from Bahāwalpūr as did the rupees of Prince Qaṣar struck at Kabul and Ahmad Shāhi mints.² I added two or three new mints and types to the scarce series of Nadir Shāh struck in India.

The character of the State treasure reflects the circumstances of the ruling family, the Daudpotra chiefs of Bahāwalpūr, old allies of the British. The territory, lying along the edge of the Great Indian Desert, between the Panjab and Sind, came into notice with the disintegration of the Mughal empire. The first Nawab of Bahāwalpūr was Amīr Ṣādiq Muhammad Khān I who captured Derawar fort in A.H. 1146 A.D. 1783. When Nadir invaded the Derajat six years later, the Daudpotra went to meet him at Dera Ghāzi Khān and was granted the title of Nawab, this was when Nadir partitioned Sind among certain chiefs in the month of Zulhijj, 1152. During the reign of the fourth Nawab, Muhammad Bahāwal Khān II, A.H. 1180-1224, A.D. 1772-1809, the State was virtually a part of the Durrāni empire. Mount Stuart Elphinstone visited Bahāwalpūr in November, 1808, at the head of a Political Mission, and was cordially received by 'Bahawul Khaun, the chief of one of the king of Caubul's eastern provinces (Elphinstone's *Account of the Kingdom of Caubul* London, 1839, vol. I, p. 20). In February, 1833, a treaty was negotiated with the British Government by the sixth Nawab, Bahāwal Khān III. This was supplemented by further agreements in succeeding years culminating in an alliance for the restoration of Shāh Shuja. The royal exile,

¹ Except the Kashmir rupee of Gul imin which I found in Srinagar. The coin of Bahadur and Humayun in the Mi Esel Cabin—Libel J. Michel 1. Rolo C. talgar J. K. in n. Amsterdam March 1914—m. from the specimen selected by me at Kabul 1947.

² The beautiful 1. Rikāb m. of Taimūr with was purchased for the British Museum at the I. C. L. B. M. M. N. O. by 1. 72.

accompanied by the Bengal contingent, passed through Bahāwalpūr at the end of December, 1838. Sufficient has been said to explain the connexion of Bahāwalpūr with Nādir Shāh and the Durrānī kings. I have little doubt that the Mughal gold came from Nādir's loot of Delhi. The State still possesses superb stones which were once crown jewels of the Great Mughals.

Afghanistan and the Afghans played a great part in India and Iran during the eighteenth century. There were repercussions on the one side with the Mughal, Mahatta, and Sikh powers and on the other with the Persian empire. Nādir Shāh, the Persian, and Ahmad Shāh, the Afghan, are best known in connexion with the tremendous misfortunes they brought upon the decaying Mughal empire of India. The fate of Delhi at the hands of the rapacious Nādir Shāh is one of the object lessons of history. His invasion reduced Northern India to anarchy and he took away jewels and specie to the estimated value of eighty-seven million pounds sterling; this immense treasure included the historic peacock throne and the Koh i Nūr, preeminently the great diamond of legend and romance¹ Nādir annexed Sind and all Mughal territory west of the Indus. This catastrophe occurred only thirty-two years after the death of Aurangzeb.

An outstanding triumph of Indian art was the peacock throne, the body was of enamelled gold, the eyes diamonds, and the outstretched tail shimmered with sapphires and emeralds. The jewels of the Mughal Court were unrivalled. With that prodigy of diamonds, the Great Mughal, were the Daryā i Nūr, Sea of Light, the Koh i Tūr, Mountain of Sinai, the Tāj i Māh, Crown of the Moon, and the Koh i Nūr, Mountain of Light. The great gems were still more widely scattered upon the assassination of Nādir Shāh, and it is possible that some of the finest crown jewels of Europe come

¹ *The History of Nādir Shāh* James Fraser London, 1742 *The History of Nādir Shāh*, being Vol. IV of Jonas Hanway's *Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea* London, 1758

the Mughal capital was devastated.¹ Lahore, the north-west Panjab, and Kashmīr were added to the Durrānī empire, the rising Sikh power was repeatedly chastised and a large Mahratta army was destroyed at Pānīpat, one of the decisive battles of India. Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, the virtual emperor of Hindustan, could have established a new dynasty at Delhi. His power extended from Lahore to Meshed and from the Oxus down to Qandahār. Yet Ahmad Shāh, 'the very ideal of the Afghan genius, fitted for conquest yet incapable of empire', never attempted to improve a victory or to organize the government of a conquered country.

Ahmad's successor was the indolent Taimūr Shāh who moved the capital from Qandahār to Kābul. His father's prestige barely kept the ramshackle empire together. East of the Indus the Durrānīs still held Kashmīr, Sindh and Multān, though Lahore was already lost to the Sikhs. West of the Indus were Pashāwar and the Derajāt, together with the country of Hirāt, Kābul, Ghazni, and Qandahār, or modern Afghanistan south of the Hindu Kush. Money struck at Meshed and Balkh testifies to precarious authority in Khurāsān and Turkistān.

The Durrānī empire was founded by violence and built upon the blood and treasure of Hindustan; its history has been called an almost unparalleled series of treasons, rebellions, plots, and murders. Only the distractions of war against a common enemy and the personality of the ruler kept the structure together. By the time of Shāh Zamān foreign war had ceased to be easy and profitable. Delhi was gutted and nothing but hard knocks could be got from the Sikhs of the Panjab, on the other side were the Qājārs of Persia. The Afghans turned upon one another and the struggle began between the twenty-three sons of Taimūr Shāh, the Sadozai, and the twenty-two sons of Pāyanda (Sarafrāz) Khān, the

¹ Thirty years later the palace fort itself was sacked by the infamous Rohilla chief Ghulām Qādir Khān who left the emperor Shāh 'Ālam not even his eyes to weep with

Barakzai, which ended in the transfer of power from the Durrāni Shāhs to the Barakzai Amirs.¹ The first decade of the nineteenth century witnessed the capture of Delhi by Lord Lake (September, 1803) and the consolidation of the Sikh commonwealth under Ranjit Singh, the Lion of the Panjab. By the treaty of 1809 the River Sutlej was declared the boundary of the Sikh power towards Hindustan and Ludhiāna became the British frontier station. Ranjit Singh captured Multān and Pashāwar, occupied Kashmīr and annexed the Derajāt. All the foreign possessions of the Durrānis were lost and the future of Afghanistan lay within her own boundaries. The Barakzai brethren were masters of the country but at first made use of Sadozai princes as puppet kings. Dost Muhammad waited a number of years before striking coin in his own name.² Anonymous silver pieces and autonomous copper coins are known of this intervening period, they were struck by the Barakzais.

The coins of Nadir Shāh struck in India are interesting relics of the invasion. There is no issue of a special character to commemorate his seizure of the Mughal capital. On the other hand, a few rare pieces bear witness to the fear inspired by the ferocious tyrant in the remote capitals of Gujarāt and Bengal. The mintmaster of Murshidābād invented a new couplet for the occasion, his colleague at Patna was equally obsequious but less ingenious. The initial coinage in gold and silver of independent Afghanistan is of full weight

¹ The history of the Sadozai and Barakzai illustrates the drawback of polygamy. Twenty three sons of Timūr Shāh are enumerated on p. 106 of *J. P. F. r. i. e. H. day* (The Afghans) London 1869. The names of the twenty two Barakzai brethren are given on p. 22 of 1881 of Charles Masson *Narrative of Recent Journeys in Fakhistan, Affghania, &c.* London 1881. Both Sadozai and Barakzai are Durrānis. Mr G. I. T. La noted that the title Shāhlik bolān signifies a despotic ruler. It was retained by the great Ahmad Shāh at the risk of offending his turbulent nobility and implies a pretence to the person and property of the subject repugnant to the character of the Afghan race. The Barakzai had filled the office of Amir at G. M. A. under the Sadozai and was content with the lower title Amir which denotes the possession of legal authority. G. I. T. *The Kingdom of Afghanistan*, Bombay 1911 p. 1-2.

² The silver pieces dated by L. W. H. King 1 dated A.H. 1250 and 1251 are. Catalogue of the Barakzai Dynasty. *N. M. Ch. M.* 1907 p. 221.

and good quality ; consisting of Indian metal, it appropriately follows the Indian and not the Persian model. It is Mughal money with a difference ; a true Durrānī style is soon evolved. The Durrānī money is the equal of the contemporary Mughal coinage in conception, execution, and metal quality. Shāh Zamān was a great moneyer. His short reign of eight years saw the issue of an artistic coinage in good metal, broad, well struck, of full weight, in considerable variety ; the Qandahār (Ahmad Shāhī) issues are about the finest of the dynasty. It is surprising to find such lavish striking and so much care devoted to the coinage in a poor and barbarous country ; the prevailing insecurity is only betrayed by the frequent aberrations of regnal date. The explanation must lie in the almost superstitious regard paid in the Muhammadan world to the *khutba* and the *sikka*, the bullion was the loot of unhappy Hindustan.¹

The copper pieces struck in India and old Mughal territory outside Afghanistan are as a rule on the Indian model, they display the royal name, Hijri and regnal dates, and the mint. Copper coins struck in Afghanistan are autonomous pieces of Persian design and weight. It was the custom in Persia for towns to issue their own copper money. On one side is a heraldic or geometrical device, a sword, the figure of an animal, bud or flower ; on the other appear just the word *نوس* 'copper money', the mint, and Hijri date. There is neither the word *sikka* nor a regnal date. The pieces are local money in the nature of tokens ; Dr R. Stuart Poole correctly classified them by towns and not by reigns.² It was my intention to exclude autonomous money from this work but on second thoughts I have added to the Catalogue specimens selected from those described by Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Valentine.

The Catalogue is based upon the Collection in the Panjab Museum, Lahore. I have added issues, unrepresented at

¹ *خطبة* Friday sermon with a kind of bidding prayer *مسكة* The mint stamp, the royal prerogative of coining

² *British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Shāhs of Persia*, London, 1887, pp. 212 f

Lahore, from other Museums and from various papers and catalogues, the sources of these coins are given. The coins of Nadir Shāh and of the Durrānis in the British Museum are very fine, they include those of my own Cabinet which was acquired in April, 1922. These issues are now well represented in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The number of coins catalogued from all sources is 1,327—167 gold, 1,007 silver and 153 copper—from 27 mints, the Panjab Museum contingent numbers 673—55 gold, 550 silver, and 59 copper. The Lahore Cabinet is thoroughly representative and contains some fine series in silver.

The Catalogue is concerned largely with place names in India and Afghanistan, I have adhered to a modified Hunterian system of transliteration. A separate Table of this is not given because the Catalogue exhibits the Persian and English forms of the mint names together. I write Hirāt and Pashāwar, the names appear in this way on the coins. There is no Glossary because words and phrases are explained in the Introduction.

The Introduction contains enough historical matter to elucidate the mintages, the money in mint and date faithfully reflects the vicissitudes of empire. The historical part is followed by Sections on inscriptions and weights, then come the Mint Notes and the Catalogue proper. The Durrānis, following both Mughal and Persian practice, inscribed Persian couplets on their gold and silver coins. I have incorporated in the Catalogue a metrical version of each Persian couplet as it occurs, and have added English translations.

The coins of each king are classified according to their mints: the mints come in the Persian alphabetical order and the issues of each mint are arranged chronologically. In the mint and date columns a line means that the coin is defective in consequence of the fact that the die was too large for the flan or is illegible in these particulars. If a coin is mintless or dateless or both the appropriate spaces are left blank.

The weight is given in grains and the size in inches ; if these particulars are omitted, the coin is the usual gold mohur or silver rupee. The marks on Durrānī coins much resemble those on the Mughal series.

A short list of works is given by Mr. Longworth Dames on p. 327 of *The Coins of the Durrānīs*. I would add H. W. Bellew's *Afghanistan and the Afghans*, London, 1879, and G. P. Tate's *The Kingdom of Afghanistan, The Times of India* Office, Bombay, 1911 ; I commend the latter as an introduction concise yet full of detail. The inset of the Map is taken from Mr. Tate's book and the Genealogical Table is a modified copy of that prepared by Mr. Dames. I repeat the motto which is on the Title Page of my *Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors*. It aptly describes the coins of those men of the sword Nādir Shāh and Ahmad Shāh Durrānī.

The greater part of this work has been done in the Coin Room of the British Museum and I am most grateful to Mr. J. Allan, Keeper of the Coins, for all the help he has given me. I record my acknowledgments to the Directors of other Museums who have kindly permitted me to mention their coins. The casts for the Plates were made by the late Mr. A. P. Ready, electrotypist to the British Museum, while the Plates themselves have been produced by the firm of Messrs McLagan & Cumming, Warriston Road, Edinburgh, to whom I am also indebted for the Frontispiece. The original of the Frontispiece is in the Museum Print Room and is reproduced by kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum. The Map is from the Geographical Establishment of Messrs Edward Stanford, Longacre, London. Finally, I wish to thank the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the great care and ability devoted to the production of this work.

R. B. WHITEHEAD

CAMBRIDGE,
January, 1933

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A D	.	Anno Domini.
Æ	.	copper.
A.H.	.	year of the Hijri Era
Ṛ	.	silver
Ḃ	.	gold.
Bah	.	Bahāwalpūr Toshakhāna.
B.M.	.	British Museum Collection.
C J. R., 1891	.	C J Rodgers, <i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Government Museum, Lahore, Calcutta, 1891.</i>
C J. R., 1894	.	C. J. Rodgers, <i>Catalogue of the Coins collected by Chas. J. Rodgers and purchased by the Government of the Panjab, Part II, Calcutta, 1894.</i>
Cunn.		J. D Cunningham, <i>History of the Sikhs</i> , London, 1849.
I. M.	.	Collection of Indian Museum, Calcutta
I. M. Cat.	.	Vol. III of the <i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (Mughal Emperors).</i>
J A S.B.	.	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
J R.A S.	.	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.</i>
L. D.	.	M. Longworth Dames, 'The Coins of the Durrānīs', <i>Numismatic Chronicle</i> , 1888.
M	.	mint mark or ornament
N S.		Numismatic Supplement to the <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i>
Num. Chron		<i>Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society.</i>
Pl	.	Plate
P. M. Cat.	.	Vol. II of the <i>Catalogue of Coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore (Mughal Emperors)</i>
R S P	.	R Stuart Poole, <i>Catalogue of Coins of the Shāhs of Persia in the British Museum</i> (London, 1887)
S	.	size (in decimals of an inch).
W.	.	weight (in grains)
W K.	.	<i>White King Sale Catalogue</i> , Part III, J Schulman, Amsterdam, June, 1905

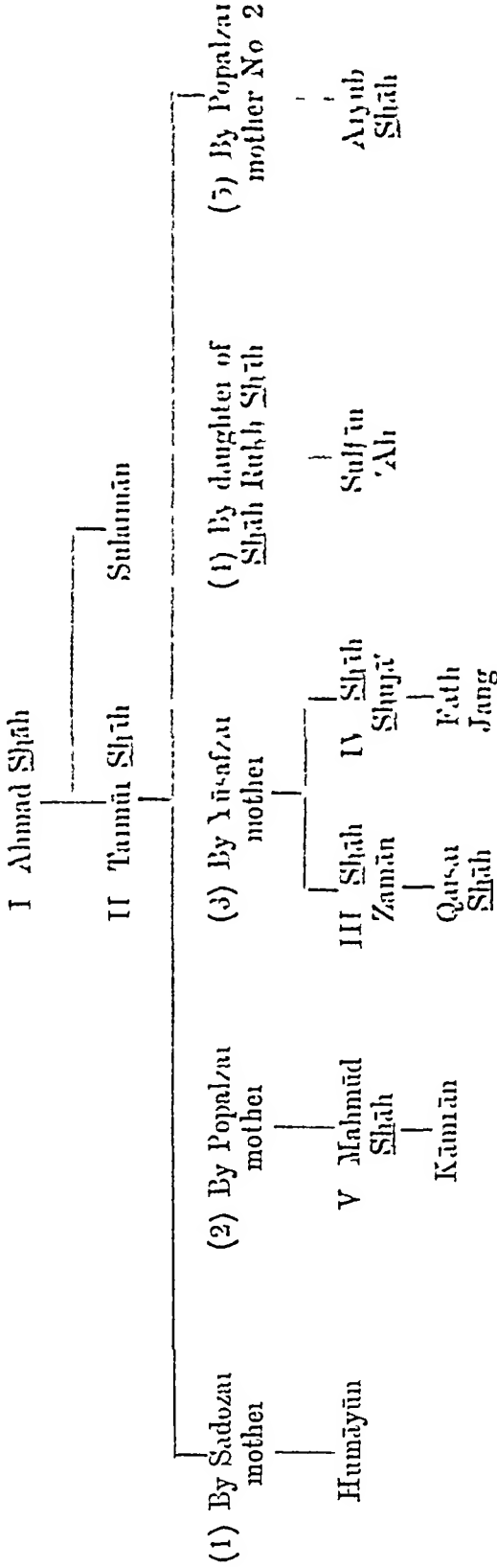
LIST OF THE DURRĀNĪ SHĀHS

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Ahmad Shāh	1160	1747
Taimūr Shāh as Nizām	1170-86	1757-72
Sulaimān	1186	1772
II. Taimūr Shāh	1186	1772
Humāyūn At Qandahār	1207	1793
III Shāh Zamān	1207	1793
IV Shāh Shujā First reign	1216	1801
V Mahmūd Shāh. At Hirāt	1216-45	1801-29
Mahmūd Shāh. First reign	1216-18	1801-3
Shāh Shujā Second reign	1218-24	1803-9
Shāh Shujā ¹ At Peshāwar and Kashmīr	1227-8	1812-13
Shāh Shujā ¹ At Peshāwar ¹	1233	1818
Qasr Shāh At Qandahār	1218	1803
Qasr Shāh. At Kābul and Kashmīr	1222-3	1807-8
Mahmūd Shāh. Second reign	1224-33	1809-18
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn. ² In Kashmīr	1223-8	1808-13
Sultān Ali At Kābul	1233	1818
Ayūb Shāh. At Peshāwar and Kābul	1233-45	1818-29
Kāmrān. At Hirāt	1245-58	1829-42
Shāh Shujā Third reign	1255-8	1839-42
Kath Jang	1258	1842
Shahpūr Shāh	1258	1842

¹ See p. xxviii.

Shāh Nūru-d-dīn is a local saint, see p. xxix.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE



LIST OF PLATES

- I NĀDIR.
- II NĀDIR, AḤMAD
- III. AḤMAD
- IV AḤMAD TAĪMŪR AS NĪẖĀM.
- V TAĪMŪR NĪẖĀM SULĀIMĀN TAĪMŪR.
- VI TAĪMŪR.
- VII. TAĪMŪR.
- VIII TAĪMŪR HUMĀYŪN ZĀMĀN
- IX. ZĀMĀN
- X. ZĀMĀN MAḤMŪD.
- XI. MAḤMŪD SHUJĀ
- XII SHUJĀ QĀISAR MAḤMUD.
- XIII MAḤMŪD NUṢR D-DĪN AḤMŪD.
- XIV AḤMŪD KĀMĀN SHUJĀ FATH JANG [JAHANGĪR]

NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF COINS CATALOGUED¹

	PANJAB MUSLIM			TOTAL		
	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER
Nādir Shāh	2	19	—	10	52	4
Ahmad Shāh	15	137	6	51	214	18
Taimūr Shāh Nizām	1	18	1	9	55	1
Sulaimān	—	2	—	1	7	—
Taimūr Shāh	17	190	17	43	281	43
Humāyūn	—	1	—	1	1	—
Shāh Zamān	10	69	13	23	118	25
Shāh Shujā'. First reign ²	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahmūd Shāh At Hirāt	—	15	—	—	48	—
Mahmūd Shāh First reign	—	14	1	7	33	4
Shāh Shujā' Second reign	4	29	2	10	55	10
Shāh Shujā'. At Pashāwar and Kashmīr	—	—	—	—	2	2
Shāh Shujā'. At Pashāwar	—	—	—	—	1	—
Qaisar Shāh At Qandahār	—	1	—	1	1	—
Qaisar Shāh At Kābul and Kashmīr	—	—	—	—	3	—
Mahmūd Shāh. Second reign	—	24	11	4	87	27
Shāh Nūru-d-dīn In Kash- mīr	2	1	1	2	9	1
Sultān 'Alī ²	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aiyūb Shāh	1	5	3	2	18	5
Kāmran at Hirāt	—	—	—	—	4	—
Shāh Shujā' Third reign	—	3	—	3	11	—
Fath Jang	—	1	—	—	5	—
Shahpūr Shāh	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unassigned	—	—	1	—	1	1
Autonomous coins	—	—	3	—	—	12
	55	559	59	167	1007	153
	673			1327		

¹ The total includes coins added late This class is indicated by a letter after the serial number

² No coins known

INTRODUCTION

MATTER introductory to the Catalogue proper is incorporated in the Mint Notes. A brief historical sketch describes the growth of the empire of Nādir and Ahmad Shāh, its equilibrium under Ahmad's son Tamūn Shāh and the subsequent decline and fall. The accessions and deaths of kings, the attempts of pretenders, civil wars, foreign expeditions, the capture and loss of towns and territories are mirrored in current coin.

§ 1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The Mughal empire of India and the Safavī empire of Persia alike showed signs of disintegration towards the end of the seventeenth century. The tribes of western Afghanistan had come under Safavī rule but they turned the tables by invading Persia and sacking Isfahān under the Ghilzai leader Mahmūd Shāh, Iran was ravaged and laid waste during the brief period of Afghan supremacy, A.D. 1722-9. To the east confusion was growing in the administration of the outlying provinces of the Mughal empire. At this juncture Nādir Shāh appeared on the scene as an instrument of vengeance, a world conqueror. He turned the Afghans out of Persia, drove back the Turks and Russians from the Caspian marches and seized the Persian crown. The timidity and weakness of the Mughal promised easy triumphs in India.

Nādir Qulī, the Slave of the Wonderful One (God), belonged to the Turkman tribe of Afshāris and was born in Khurāsān about the year 1687. His father made caps and sheepskin coats for a living, while the son was a shepherd boy. Nādir later took to the mountains and became the leader of a brigand band. His strength and daring recommended him to the governor of Khurāsān at a time when the disorders of Persia gave great scope to the ambitions of so able and unscrupulous an adventurer. In 1722 Shāh Husain Safavī was driven from his capital Isfahān by the Afghans under Mahmūd the Ghilzai, whose cruelties filled Persia with blood. The heir-apparent of the Safavīs, Tahmāsp Shāh, fled to Māzandarān in the north and his desperate condition compelled him to accept the overtures of Nādir Qulī, who had grown strong enough to capture and hold the mountain stronghold of Kīlāt, some fifty miles from Mashhad (Meshed). Nādir's aims were no longer confined to the plunder of

defenceless peasants, he was destined to deliver Persia from her foreign enemies and to subvert the reigning dynasty. In 1727 Nādir enlisted under the fugitive Tahmāsp who honoured him with the name of Tahmāsp Qulī Khān. The new general initiated a series of campaigns which culminated in the triumphant recovery of Isfahān from the Afghan usurper Ashraf son of Mahmud in November, 1729. Subsequent fighting against the Turks carried the victorious Persian arms as far as Tiflis on the west; the Grand Seigneur was compelled to restore Georgia and Armenia to Iran and a treaty of peace was concluded in the year 1735. Meanwhile Shāh Tahmāsp had been deposed and replaced by an infant son named Abbās who died early in 1736. Tahmāsp Qulī Khān seized the vacant throne and was proclaimed on the 11th March 1736 with the name and titles of *Sultānu-s-salāṭīn* : *Jahān, Shāh* : *Shāhān Nādir Shāh, Pādshāh, Shāhibqirdān*.¹

On the 13th October 1736 Nādir Shāh marched out of Isfahān bound for Qandahār. This important position fell in the spring of 1738 after a siege of fifteen months. For services rendered the Abdālī tribe of Afghans was restored from exile at Hirāt to its lands in this vicinity and a new city was built and named Nādirābād. It is recorded that Nādirābād was in occupation by the end of 1738 and proclaimed capital of the province; this is confirmed by the coin date A.H. 1151 which year began in April 1738. Meanwhile Nādir was advancing to the Indian frontier bent upon the plunder of Hindustan. He had taken into his service an Afghan Sardār Ahmad Khān Abdālī, who was destined to be his successor. Ghazni and Kābul fell in turn; the Khyber was forced and Pashāwar taken. With the fall of Pashāwar in October 1738 passed away the Mughal dominion west of the Indus. The invasion of India occupied the cold weather of A.D. 1738-9 A.H. 1151-2. The Persian marched by the imperial highroad through Lahore and Sarhind and was met by the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shāh and his army near Karnāl. The battle was fought in February 1739 and resulted in an easy victory for the invader. At Delhi there followed a great massacre of the defenceless citizens in which 120 000 people are said to have perished after which the capital was subjected to a systematic and merciless spoliation for the space of fifty days. This terrible visitation put an end to all authority in Northern India. It has been said of Muhammad Shāh that if his fate had

¹ Sultan of Sultans of the World, King of Kings, Nādir Shāh Emperor Lord of the Planetary Conjunctions. The word for emperor is *pādshāh* in Persia *badshāh* in India. These titles are written under the portrait which forms the frontispiece of this work. *Shāhibqirdān* was the special epithet of the great Tamerlane and was used by some of the Mughal emperors of India. Nādir *نادر* means rare marvellous; the English *nadir* has another meaning and is derived from a quite different word [نادر]

placed him in a region where established laws supply the want of parts in a monarch, he might have slumbered with reputation upon a throne and left behind him the character of a good, though not of a great prince¹ Opposed to this ease-loving ruler was a captain unsurpassed in personal prowess and powers of command These qualities were marred by ferocity and an insatiable avarice, in his last years Nādir became a monster of blood and cruelty He was assassinated in camp by his own officers in June, 1747 (A H. 1160).

After the death of Nādir Shāh, the Afghan contingent of his forces retreated to Qandahār where one of his ablest officers, the Ahmad Khān aforesaid, of the Sadozai clan of the Abdālīs, was elected king of Afghanistan in July, 1747; he seized a large treasure which was on its way to Nādir² Ahmad Khān assumed the style and titles of Ahmad Shāh, Bādshāh, Durī i Durīān (Pearl of Pearls), and the Abdālīs were henceforth known as the Durīānīs³ The Sadozai was already king in July, 1747, and half the year 1160 had yet to run, but I do not know of any coin dated A H. 1160 Nādir Shāh's successor in Persia was his nephew 'Ādil Shāh Ahmad Shāh at once prepared for a descent on India and invaded the Panjab in the autumn of 1747, the Afghans entered Lahore on the 22nd January 1748, first month of A H. 1161. A general engagement with the imperial troops headed by Ahmad, son of Muhammad Shāh, took place near Sarhind and the Afghan forces retreated, demoralized it is said by some war rockets which exploded in the wrong direction. The Mughal army was returning to Delhi when it received the tidings of the death of Muhammad Shāh, the Durīānī's namesake succeeded as Ahmad Shāh Bahādur at the end of April, 1748, or the first of the fifth month, A H. 1161⁴ This news attracted Afghans east of the Indus a second time but they soon retired Coins were struck by the Durrānī at Lahore and Sarhind in A H. 1161 In the autumn of the same year 1748, Ahmad Shāh captured Hīrāt and Meshed from the Persians

¹ A. Dow, *History of Hindostan*, London, 1768, vol II, p. 45 Jonas Hanway recorded a considered judgment of Nādir Shāh *Op cit*, pp. 265 f

² H. G. Raverty distinguishes between this kingdom dating from the middle of the eighteenth century and the original Afghanistan, the mountain home of the Pathan race, surrounded on all sides by the walls of the Sulaimān Range The Afghan State of Hīrāt, Kābul, Ghazni and Qandahār is a modern conception (*J A S B*, 1885, p. 148) See also the elaborate description on pp. 453 f and especially pp. 466 and 467 of *Notes on Afghanistan*, London, 1888 There is a parallel passage on p. 8 of G. B. Mallet's *Herat*, London, 1880, the Afghans proper were the robbers of the mountain

³ The correct title در دُرّان is clearly shown on coin Pl. II, 16, these words cannot mean Pearl of the Age A pearl in the ear was a badge of servitude (*Num. Chron.*, 1929, p. 28) Ahmad had earned supreme power as chief servant, a pearl of pearls, to Nādir Shāh

⁴ The first money of each emperor is dated 1161, 1, a possible source of confusion.

The gallant Mir Mannū son of Muhammad Shāh's Vazir was made governor of Lahore he was defeated under the walls of the city by Ahmad Shāh in April 1752 (A.H. 1165) on the occasion of a third invasion. The imperial filibuster did not advance further, the provinces of Lahore and Multān were annexed to Qandahār. During the next few years things went from bad to worse in Hindustan. Ahmad Shāh Bahādur had been deposed blinded and murdered and the Mughal throne was occupied by a puppet king under the grandiloquent style of the second Ālamgir. Another inroad was planned and the prospect of a winter campaign in India filled with joy the hearts of the needy Afghan tribesmen. Enough still remained to fill their saddle bags and their religious fanaticism was glutted with the pillage and massacre of Hindus. Ahmad Shāh captured Delhi and rode south to Agra. The historian says that not a single straw was left in the capital the Jumna ran red with blood from the slaughter at Muttra. The Afghan monarch and his son Taimur married daughters of the imperial house and Prince Taimūr was appointed Nizām or governor of Lahore, Multān, Dera and Sind. These events took place in the winter of A.D. 1756-7 A.H. 1170 and money was struck at the Mughal capital in the name of the invader. Ahmad Shāh began the return journey to his capital Qandahar at the end of March. Three months later Robert Clive fought the battle of Plassey.

The affairs of India had been reduced to chaos and the prevailing misery was increased by the advent of the Mahrattas, who swept through Delhi into the Panjab and drove Taimūr out of Lahore over the Frontier. The disorders at Delhi culminated in the murder of the wretched Ālamgir II at the end of November 1759. In response to the appeal of his fellow Muslims Ahmad Shāh crossed the Indus at the end of that year. The Mahrattas were expelled from Delhi two months later and the Mughal capital was given over for three days to a general plunder. The devastation had been so thorough that Ahmad retired eastwards, abandoning Delhi to the Mahrattas and rested for the rainy season of 1760 at Anūpāhār on the Ganges, where he was joined by his allies the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhābād the Rohilla chief Najibu-d-daula and the Nawab Vazir of Oudh.¹ In the autumn the Durrani moved out to resume the struggle which by this time had assumed the character of a religious war. The Jumna was crossed in the face of the enemy and finally on the 7th January 1761 a large Mahratta army was destroyed in the decisive battle of Panipat. This disaster put an end to the dreams of supremacy cherished by

¹ Anūpāhār is a town on the west bank of the Ganges where several roads converge at an important ferry. From 1753 to 1803 Anūpāhār was an outpost of British troops. Its garrison was then transferred to Meerut.

the Mahiatta race Ahmad Shāh reoccupied Delhi but the Afghan troops mutinied and enforced an immediate return to their own country, the Durrānī disappeared from India leaving governors at Sarhind and Lahore. The events of this momentous fifth expedition are reflected in the coinage. There is the little group of mints east of the Jumna. Money was struck at the capital of Hindustan both before and after the battle of Pānīpat, the unique Delhi piece (Pl III 14) belongs to the latter period. It is said that after Ahmad Shāh returned from India crowned with the laurels of Pānīpat, he set himself to build a new capital at Qandahār. But the initial coinage of Ahmad Shāhī, the Most Noble of Cities, is dated three years before the battle.

During all these changes the Sikhs were growing more numerous and powerful. When the Durrānī retreated through the Panjab with the spoils of Hindustan, he was harassed by the Sikhs and had to abandon much of the heavy baggage including the monster gun named Zamzama, Mirza Taimūr was incompetent to control affairs.¹ Ahmad Shāh again appeared on the scene and defeated the Sikhs with great slaughter at a place some twenty miles south of Ludhiāna, he did not advance further than Sarhind as he was recalled by disturbances in Afghanistan. These events took place in the spring of A D 1762, A H 1175. Yet only a year later Zaim Khān, the Afghan governor of Sarhind, was defeated and slain by the Sikhs and the town, the hated scene of the immolation of the two sons of Guru Govind Singh, was utterly destroyed.

By this time Ahmad Shāh's powers were on the wane. A rupee struck in his name at Najībābād by his old ally Najibu-d-daula signals Ahmad's last invasion of India in the cold weather of A D 1766-7, the Afghan monarch advanced no further than the Sutlej. Lahore had already been lost to the Sikhs but the balance was redressed by a Durrānī advance to the banks of the Oxus. Kashmīr had been annexed in 1762.

Ahmad Shāh died in October, 1772, A H 1186, and was succeeded by Taimūr Shāh. Another son, Mirza Sulaimān, was proclaimed at Qandahār by Ahmad's Vazīr, Shāh Walī Khān, though he was speedily suppressed, money bearing three couplets was issued in the name of this pretender at Ahmad Shāhī, Pashāwar, Dera, Kābul and Kashmīr. The execution of the Vazīr caused great resentment amongst the Durrānīs of Qandahār, so Taimūr Shāh moved his capital to Kābul.² It was his custom to winter at Pashāwar. The

¹ *Panjab Notes and Queries*, 1884. Zamzama is of course mentioned in Rudyard Kipling's *Kim*.

² For these events see *Wāq'āt-i Durrānī* (Lith. Ed.), p. 20, *Tārīkh-i Ahmad* (Lith. Ed.), p. 18. Also Ferrier's *History of the Afghans*, London, 1868, pp. 97 f.

Sardār Pāyanda Khān was given the title of Sarafraz Khān and confirmed in the command of the powerful Bārakzai section of the Durrāni tribe. Expeditions were sent to Multān and Sind, Balkh was lost towards the end of the reign. Ferrier says that Taimūr Shāh during his reign of twenty years was only twice at the head of his army to meet his enemies, and holds that this was the result of policy: he commends the intelligence and firmness of the king (*op. cit.* pp. 99-105). A different verdict was recorded by a shrewd contemporary Major William Palmer, British agent with Sindia, in a letter written to Warren Hastings from Agra on the 30th December 1789.¹

Taimūr Shāh is not of a character to undertake foreign conquest, it is with difficulty he can be stimulated to any personal exertion in defence of his own dominions, which are frequently disturbed by his northern neighbours and the tribute withheld by the conquered provinces on the east. He can therefore have little or no influence on the transactions of Indostan tho the bugbear of his approach is annually repeated.

Taimūr Shāh at his death on the 18th May 1793 left twenty three sons: they were by different mothers, the usual source of weakness under oriental conditions. Zamān and Shujā were full brothers, they were opposed by Humāyūn and Mahmūd. The most influential of the Sardārs was Pāyanda Khān Bārakzai, the father of twenty two sons. Pāyanda Khān supported Mirza Zamān. Humāyūn the eldest son of Taimūr proclaimed himself at Qandahār but was soon defeated and blinded by Zamān who was acknowledged king at Kābul. Zamān had to deal with the active and determined enmity of Mahmūd at Herāt who was continually stirring up trouble on the Persian side: the Sikhs were predominant in the Panjab. Faced with failing resources and rebellious brothers Shāh Zamān contemplated the resurrection of the fast fading glory of the Durrānis by more invasions of India. There was some chance of success because the Afghan monarch was regarded by the Indian Muslims as the champion of Islam.² Such was the terror inspired by these savage invaders that their presence in Lahore caused a mobilization in distant Oudh.³ Zamān twice invaded the Panjab and occupied Lahore without much opposition but was called back each time by threatening developments

¹ British Museum Library, Warren Hastings Papers, vol. XL.

² As testified, for example, by a letter addressed to Shāh Zamān by the brother of the Nawab of Dacca. *Lord Dalhousie's Treaties*, London 1811 vol. I, Appendix II.

³ B. C. Hill, *The Life of Asaf-ud-Daula*, Calcutta 1901 p. 60. Shāh Zamān in 1793 actually launched an ultimatum upon the Nawab of Oudh and the East India Company; the threat from the Frontier was an appreciable factor in bringing about Lord Wellesley's Treaty with Oudh of the 16th November 1801. A recent competent authority, Mr. P. E. Roberts, *India under Wellesley* (London, 1909) pp. 170 f.

towards Hirāt. His troubles were brought to a head by the impolitic execution of Sardāi Pāyanda Khān who had been Vazīr to both Ahmad and Taimūr Shāh. This rash act led to Zamān's defeat, deposition and blinding by Mahmūd. Now began a fight to a finish between the half brothers Mahmūd Shāh and Shāh Shujā' Qaisar was a son of Shāh Zamān, and Kāmīān of Mahmūd

Shujā'u-l-mulk Shāh was obsessed with his kingly birthright, his thoughts seldom strayed from Kābul, Qandahār and his royal prerogative. This indomitable adventurer has left an account of part of his life¹ Mahmūd had succeeded Zamān at Kābul on the 25th July A.D. 1801, third month of A.H. 1216, Shujā' was at Pashāwar. In that year Shāh Shujā' at the age of seventeen proclaimed himself king in Pashāwar although he could only command a party of two hundred horse and foot. He must have struck coin for the occasion but no piece can be attributed with certainty to this brief so-called first reign. Mahmūd was ousted from Kābul two years later and Shāh Shujā' began his second reign in August, 1803, A.H. 1218 Qaisar was made governor of Qandahār but rebelled at the instigation of Vazīr Fath Khān, the eldest of the Bārakzai brethren. Four years later Qaisar again rebelled at Kābul and marched on Pashāwar, Shujā' advanced from Sind and defeated him in March, 1808. Both revolts were signalized by the issue of coin. Mahmūd Shāh recovered Kābul in the spring of 1809 and defeated Shāh Shujā' at Nīmā in August of that year, A.H. 1224. Shujā' fled to Qandahār, then to the Panjab, where he met Ranjit Singh at Sahiwal (Cunn, p. 158). The next few years are occupied with various attempts on Pashāwar. In the cold weather of A.D. 1811-2, A.H. 1227, Shujā' expelled the governor Muhammad 'Azīm Khān Bārakzai from Pashāwar and took up his residence in the citadel, this temporary success was commemorated by the issue of coin. Shujā' was taken prisoner in the spring of 1812 by Jahāndād Khān who sent the captive to his brother 'Atā Muhammad Khān Bāmīzai, governor of Kashmīr, the royal hostage, who had with him the Koh-i-Nūr diamond, was detained in Kashmīr a year. In early 1813 Vazīr Fath Khān conquered Kashmīr and left his brother 'Azīm Khān Bārakzai governor in place of the defeated 'Atā Muhammad, Shujā' was sent down to Ranjit Singh at Lahore. It was just at this time that anonymous copper coins dated 1228, first regnal year were struck at Kashmīr (Srīnagar) (Coins 1050 and 1051). We are not told that 'Azīm proclaimed himself king of Kashmīr, even when the Bārakzais triumphed at Kābul five years later, they struck coin in the name of Sadozai princelings. I

¹ Biographical Sketch of Shah Soojah, ex-King of Cabul, written by himself at Loodianah, in 1826-7 *Calcutta Monthly Journal*, 1839

think that these pieces embody an assertion of loyalty to Shujā whom Aẓīm had just liberated from the thralldom of Aṭā Muḥammad, one coin is called a *siḥka* that is to say it bears the royal stamp

The fall of Mahmūd was the result of the blinding of Vazīr Fath Khān Bārakẓai early in A.D. 1818. Aẓīm Khān, as soon as he heard of the affair dispatched his younger brother Dost Muhammad to Kābul. Dost Muhammad there proclaimed a Sadoẓai prince Sultān Alī as king. Aẓīm Khān in person proceeded from Kashmīr to Pashāwar. In the first flush of his resentment he made overtures to Shāh Shujā and undertook on behalf of the Bārakẓai brethren to obey Shujā as his lawful sovereign. Shāh Shujā advanced from Ludhiāna entered Pashāwar and took possession of the citadel it is probable that Coin 1052 was minted on this occasion. But Aẓīm had decided to adopt another Sadoẓai titular Aiyūb as a more pliable tool. Shāh Shujā was defeated and once more set out on his wanderings eventually returning to British hospitality at Ludhiāna. Aẓīm Khān with his puppet king Aiyūb took the road to Kābul and the ensuing negotiations with Dost Muhammad terminated in the acknowledgement of Aẓīm as Vazīr and of Aiyūb Shāh as nominal sovereign. Shāh Sultān Alī quietly retired into private life while Shāh Mahmūd and his son Kāmran were allowed to rule on sufferance at Hīrāt.¹ Afghanistan was partitioned amongst the Bārakẓais. These events took place in A.D. 1818 A.H. 1233-4 and thus came to an end the power of the Sadoẓais. The royal line of Ṣado, like that of Taimūr was honoured with the *khutba* and the *siḥka* long after its power had disappeared. The Bārakẓai chiefs at first made use of princelets of that family as puppets to conciliate any adherents they might still possess but soon were able to dispense with this pretence and as not one of these titulars was a man of character or ability they were allowed to sink into obscurity in their own country or they drifted away to Ludhiāna.

In June 1838 was signed the tripartite treaty between Shāh Shujā, Ranjit Singh and the British Government it was decided to restore the Afghan monarch. In the autumn of the same year a large British force was dispatched from Bengal through Upper Sind towards the Bolan Pass while troops from Bombay under Sir John Keane were ordered to effect a junction with the main column by way of the western bank of the Indus. Indian soldiers

¹ Charles Masson has a good account of the early career of Dost Muhammad and of the event which led to the downfall of the Sadoẓais. C. Masson, *Narrative* London 1842, vol. III Chapters II to IV. Sultān Alī was soon murdered. Aiyūb Shāh was more fortunate he eventually made his way to Lahore and became a pensioner on Ranjit Singh's. There is a character sketch of the worthless and treacherous Kāmran in Man Mohan Lal's Journal of a Tour to Rajpūtana Calcutta, 1842, p. 213.

were seen again in southern Afghanistan after the lapse of two centuries Qandahār and Ghazni fell in turn and the state entry into Kābul took place on the 7th August 1839, A.H. 1255. Dost Muhammad made good his flight north of the Hindu Kush. The rest of the story is well known. The high command was incapacitated by blundering interference, insurrection was allowed to come to a head, and a British force was destroyed on its retreat from Kābul, Shāh Shujā' was murdered three months later. These events took place in the beginning of A.D. 1842, A.H. 1258. The 'army of retribution' placed Fath Jang, son of Shujā', on the throne, but on the departure of the British troops Fath Jang was wise enough to withdraw, he abandoned Kābul in October, 1842. Dost Muhammad found his way back and quickly recovered his influence and authority.

One episode in the late Durrānī period requires separate treatment. Coins were struck at Kashmīr from A.H. 1223 to 1228 bearing the name of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn, Shāh is a common appellation for a Muslim *faqīr* and it is clear from the invocation that Nūru-d-dīn was a saint or holy man. Mr. Rodgers merely recorded that the Afghan governors of Kashmīr issued money in the name of the saint Nūru-d-dīn. Mr. Longworth Dames says that Kashmīr had become a perfect hotbed of rebels and pretenders: 'after Qaisar Shāh, the governors Nūru-d-dīn and Muhammad Shāh struck in their own names'. Later Mr. Dames correctly stated that coins issued in the name of the popular saint Nūru-d-dīn, but repeated the misapprehension arising from the alleged Kashmīr coins of 'Muhammad Shāh'.¹ The Nūru-d-dīn money was issued by 'Atā Muhammad Khān Bāmīzai, grandson of Shāh Walī Khān, Vazīr to Ahmad Shāh, who was appointed governor of Kashmīr in place of 'Abdullah Khān Alakozai by Shāh Shujā' at the end of the year A.H. 1219.² 'Atā Muhammad rebelled in the latter half of 1223 and an expedition sent against him under the Vazīr Akram Khān was a complete failure. This news reached Pashāwar, the winter capital of Shujā', in the second month of 1224 or April, 1809, just about the time that Mahmūd Shāh recovered Kābul. Civil war followed and Shujā' was defeated at Nīmīla in August, 1809. Mahmūd became king for the second time with Fath Khān Bārakzai as Vazīr. Four years later Fath Khān marched into Kashmīr and defeated 'Atā Muhammad in

¹ See *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, 'Kashmīr', p. 794. The name Muhammad Shāh is due to an error which I explain in the Mint Note on Kashmīr.

² Alakozai, like Popalzai, is a Durrānī tribe. Both Sadozai and Bāmīzai are septs of the Popalzai. R. C. Temple, *Distribution of the Afghan Tribes about Qandahar*, J. A. S. B., 1879.

the second month of 1228, or February 1818, the Vazir left his brother Aḡim Khān to rule Kāshmir. It is clear that Aḡa Muḥammad had made himself independent of Kābul because Shāh Shujā and Maḥmūd Shāh in turn sent expeditions against him, the period is A.H. 1223 to 1228 precisely that of the Nūru-d-dīn coinage. Aḡa Muḥammad would not assume royal honours he certainly did not wish to acknowledge either Shujā or Maḥmūd. By way of compromise he struck coin in the name of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn, the patron saint of rural Kāshmir¹. The special nature of the occasion is marked by the issue of a handsome silver coin weighing 224 grams the only piece of this weight in the entire Durrānī series. Fine double mohurs of a unique character were struck later.

§ 2 INSCRIPTIONS

The legends on the gold and silver issues of the Durrānīs are generally alike. The obverse contains a Persian couplet of an allusive nature often, following Indian practice there is the Hijrī date. The reverse exhibits the mint and regnal date sometimes accompanied by the Mughal formula *sana julūs maʿmanat mānūs*, Year of Accession associated with Prosperity. Only two rupees, both of Aiyūb Shāh bear the Kalīma the Muḥammadan Profession of Faith. The copper coins have the royal name and titles, the mint, and date. There is nothing on the mohur or the rupee to denote the denomination. Copper currency is merely called *ناروس* a vague term meaning copper money. The only exception to this statement is provided by the copper issue of Aḥmad Shāh which bears the words *روپ حاتم راجه*. Neither *laqab* (surname) nor *kunyat* (patronymic) is found on Durrānī issues except the Kāshmir money of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn. Very few Marks are mint marks in the sense of recurrence through a period of years on the issues of a particular mint. Marks 8 and 22 of Multān mint originated in the reign of Aurangzob. 48 is characteristic of Bahāwalpūr and 11 is the lily of Dera. Mark 2 often occurs on the money of Paghāwar and Kāshmir may be indicated on copper pieces by a sword or crossed swords.

Attention is drawn in the Mint Notes to the frequent aberrations of regnal date exhibited by the coins of the later Durrānīs. The

¹ The Fallacy of Kāshmir. W. R. (now Sir Walter) Lawrence. London, 1895, p. 25. The atrocious nature of the Afghan domination is indicated at p. 19. Aḡa Muḥammad on his return to Afghanistan joined Prince Kāmran and made a bold bid for power in the commotions which followed the removal of Vazir Fāth Khān Firakzai. He was quickly outwitted and blinded, a typical Afghan episode (C. Masson *op. cit.* vol. III, p. 46).

puzzle of the early Multān issues of Taimūr Shāh is explained by the fact that the Sikhs were in possession just at that time. The second year of Mahmūd's second reign is 1224 at Kābul, 1226 at Pashāwar, while at Multān the first year is 1227. The power of the Durānīs was collapsing and their empire was filled with treachery and bloodshed, the times were out of joint and mint masters were liable to lose their heads in more senses than one. In so disturbed a period, the coins cannot be expected to conform with a general scheme of regnal years.

A reference is invited to the Catalogue where the coin couplets are set out and translated as they occur. The couplets bear a family resemblance to those of India and Iran, they are more elaborate than the Mughal inscriptions. Nādir Shāh does not appear to have used the Sāhibqirān distich before his invasion of India. This horoscopic title was probably inspired by his overthrow of the race of Tamerlane who was the Sāhibqirān *par excellence*, though it had already been used by Nādir's predecessor 'Abbās III (R S P, p 69).

The usual distich of Nādir Shāh is a recital of the titles already given on p xxii. There is an adequate notice in the Mint Notes of the ephemeral Muṣḥidābād issue with a recently published couplet. The type with Nādir the Sultān on the obverse originated in Persia. The 'Azīmābād (Patna) rupee is just the normal money of Muhammad Shāh but Nādir has been substituted for the name of the Mughal. Coin 57 appears to be of Indian mintage and is of unique character. The usual reverse legend is the invocation *حمد الله ملكه*, 'May God perpetuate his Kingdom', together with the mint and Hijri year but not the regnal date.

The great Ahmad Shāh remained faithful to one couplet throughout his reign of twenty-five years¹. Mr Rodgers' version of the order which proceeded from the Incomparable Creator is 'Strike coin on silver and gold from the Ascension of Pisces to the Moon', translated from the Latin of Marsden. A similar literary trifle occurs in 'Utbī's Kitāb al Yamīnī where it is said of the font of Bābātīh that 'its top was equal in loftiness to Heaven's height and was parallel to Pisces'. A line in the poetry on Hasanābād runs *عمارت برآورد براوح ماء* (Fīrīshṭa). The expression is treated by E. G. Browne in his *Literary History of the Persians*, vol III, p 113. *ماهی* is the cosmic Fish, the metaphor is one of universality, both of beauty and location. The couplet is arranged in either three or four lines, the form *باحمد* is sometimes written *با احمد*. The word *در* occurs instead of *بر* on early issues of the Bhakhar mint. When Ahmad Shāh entered the

¹ The rupee *CJR*, 1894, p 167, No 1 belongs to the Mughal Ahmad (*JASB*, 1910, p 670).

Panjab for the last time, he gave the new Sarhind to the Patuāla chief Amar Singh and permitted the use of his coin couplet. This Durrānī couplet appears on the modern money of Patuāla, Jind and Maler Kotla States.

The coinage of Taimūr as his father's Nizām is monotonous, the couplet is always in three lines. He is already called Shāh and has his own scheme of regnal dates. Sulaimān's brief bid for power is enlivened by three couplets the Kashmīr couplet will be completed when additional specimens come to light. The tedious distich of Taimūr Shāh embodies the conceit of a revolving sky alternate day and night sun and moon gold and silver, all obedient to the Shāh's command. This legend is arranged in many ways but, for reasons of economy only a few are reproduced in the Catalogue. The word كد is replaced by د, on the money of Kashmīr. Non-couplet piece 494 is unique.

The claimant Humāyūn approved an elaborate couplet which I can not elucidate. Shāh Zamān used one couplet in the first half and another in the second half of the reign on some coins there is an effective arrangement of both couplets. In the second distich the name of the king appears as Zamān Shāh. A form of the first couplet was used at Multān in which the word قار is replaced by قار¹. The Ahmad Shāhi piece Pl. IX. 5 is a beautiful coin, the arrangement of the mint legend is characteristic of Durrānī money at its best. The expression Right and Left Hand (of the State) is unusual. Possibly a third couplet appears on Coin 759.

Mahmud Shāh employs the same couplet on the issues of his first reign and on the abundant silver money struck at Herāt for thirty years. The distich has affinities with those of the Shāhs of Persia. No couplet can be ascribed with certainty to what is called the first reign of Shāh Shujā. The normal distich of the second reign is on conventional lines the Kashmīr couplet is that of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar. Handsome double and single rupees were struck at Bahawalpūr with a special couplet of the Persian type. I attribute a unique piece (Coin 1052) with a distich so far unread to a temporary revival of authority at the Shāh's favourite residence Peshāwar (p. xxviii). The rebel Qaisar Shāh like Sulaimān, had three couplets. There is a close resemblance between those of the Qandahār (Ahmad Shāhi) and Kashmīr mints the second line being common to both. The kābul rupee of Qaisar like the Kashmīr coin of Sulaimān, is a solitary specimen.

¹ TL. Tārīkh-i Ahmadī, of which the Daulat-i Durrāniya-i an Unlātran Lāfī n, gives the coin couplet, also that of Taimūr a found on the money of Kashmīr. This bracket also tells us that Humāyūn had the Qaisar read and money is used in his own name at Qandahār but unfortunately the couplet is not given.

There are two couplets used in the second reign of Mahmūd Shāh, that of his first reign and the second of a Persian complexion in which the king is called by a Shī'a title, the Second Hasan. The distich of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn is discussed in the Catalogue. Two couplets were invented for the puppet king Aiyūb, that of Kashmīr contains a punning allusion to Aiyūb's protector Saidāi 'Azīm Khān Bārakzai. The distich of Kāmīān Shāh is another couplet partially read, further material is required.

Dost Muhammad Bārakzai was dethroned and Shāh Shujā' restored at Kābul by British arms. There is a couplet type of the third reign of Shāh Shujā', the first line is identical with that of the couplet quoted by Mr. C. J. Rodgers from the Tauīkh-i Sultānī (L D, p. 338). The titular Fath Jang is the last of the Sadozais. He appears to have struck a couplet issue (Pl. XIV 16), but the coin listed exhibits only a part of the legend. I do not know of another specimen.

§ 3 WEIGHTS.

I have incorporated information about weights and standards in the Mint Notes. Only eight of the catalogued coins are on the Persian standard, three silver of Nādī, four gold and one silver of the Durrānīs. Dr. R. Stuart Poole has reproduced the careful Tables of Hanway (R. S. P., pp. lx f.), he remarked that Nādī's currency includes two unrecorded denominations, the double mohur and the double rupee. Doubtless Jonas Hanway never saw them because they were minted in Khuīāsān and outside Persia. The only recorded double mohur was struck at Lahore, the double rupees at Qandahār, Pashāwār, Multān, Lahore and Meshed¹. These double pieces are of Indian weight. The smaller silver coins struck at Qandahār and Nādirābād tally with Hanway's six *shāhī* piece of 108 grains. All the other coins of Nādī in this Catalogue are on the Indian standard. Coin 3 of Ahmad Shāh, the initial gold issue of his new capital Ahmad Shāhī, is an *ashrafī* of the Persian denomination. Three other gold coins of Ahmad Shāhī mint in my list are of Persian weight. Coin 930 of Mahmūd's first reign weighs 54 grains, the equivalent of the old *ashrafī*. Coin 974 of the second reign of Shujā' is an *ashrafī* weighing 47 grains, 1058 of Mahmūd's second reign only weighs 37.5 grains. The unique thin silver piece of Ahmad (Coin 172) weighs 62 grains.

The Indian term for the normal weight gold coin of the 168 grain standard is *ashrafī* or *mohr* (*Angl.* mohur), the corresponding piece

¹ For double rupees of Meshed see the White King Sale Catalogue

in silver of the 178 grain standard is the *rupiya* (*Angl* rupee)¹. Afghanistan was flooded with Indian gold and silver the hoards of centuries, and the coins are usually of remarkably good metal and full weight. Only in the last years of Mahmūd Shāh at Hirāt, when the Durrānī empire had already fallen did base metal and small silver appear in Afghanistan. Conditions were of course different in Multān and Kashmīr where we find comparatively abundant copper issues. Fractions of the Indian weight gold are unknown fractions of the rupee are extremely rare outside late Kashmīr and Hirāt. There was not a single small silver piece at Bahāwalpur my only prize in this line was a half rupee of Shāh Zamān of Kābul mint (Coin 815) Coin 109 appears to be a tenth of the rupee.

The Mint Notes contain detailed information about weights. Gold coins of Indian weight are minted to the standard of 168 grains throughout the dynasty. There is a solitary silver piece of the curious weight of 224 grains (Coin 1176). Early silver issues at most mints are on the full standard of 178 grains but deteriorate in weight later. Hirāt silver maintains its weight fairly well till Kāmran's time on the other hand, Derajāt and Kashmīr rupees are on a scale of about 170 grains throughout. A critical date is the sixth or seventh year of the second reign of Maḥmūd the silver standard at Ahmad Shāhī Pashāwar and Kābul drops from the full weight to about 165 grains. At Bhakhar the weight was maintained till the Afghans were ousted by the Mirs of Khairpūr about the year A H 1255. Coin 1218 is a full weight Kābul rupee of the third reign of Shāh Shujā it is exceptional in this respect because the other silver coins of this reign struck at Ahmad Shāhī and Kābul are on a standard of some 145 grains. Mr Longworth Dames calls this the depreciated Barakza standard which according to Dr White King was largely in use all over the North West Frontier at the end of the nineteenth century. Durrāni rupees were still more or less in circulation in the north west Panjab after the Mutiny.

There was little attempt to strike copper money on a uniform scale the weights vary with local custom and demand. Copper issues of Ahmad Shāh correspond roughly with the *dām* of 320 grains a Later Mughal standard of some 285 grains (as exemplified in Muhammad Shāh's money of Bhakhar Ellichpūr and Kashnūr) and Aurangzeb's depreciated *dām* of about 210 grain. A favourite weight for Multān copper throughout is some 180 grains the denomination is lighter in

¹ I think 10 and 140 grain rather high; the definition of the α at just 140 grain is not the British period. W. H. Merriam *Int. An. Jour.* Sept 1931 p. 101

1. Tbl. fth. C. los. ff. rm. r. O. sum. nt. more or less curr. nt. in the Harars of
1) Goojrat District in 132. J. A. A. B. 1864.

Kashmīr Pieces struck by Mahmūd and Shujā' in Kashmīr centre round 120 and 65 grains

Two *fulūs* of Ahmad Shāh in the British Museum are called ورن حام رائج الوقت, there are two more at Berlin. A *lchām* or *lachcha* weight is local as distinguished from imperial, these interesting pieces are local weights current at the time of striking, the years 1175 and 1176 respectively. Unfortunately the coins are in poor condition, their weights are 181 and 160 grains. The locality or mint is not given but *fulūs* of this type were struck only at Bhakhar and Dera. The Mughal official maund and *ser* had been based on the weight of a coin, the copper *dām*. In the present case the local *ser* was probably the equivalent of a certain number of copper pieces and the coin under discussion is the local unit of weight.

§ 4. MINT NOTES.

The coins of Nādir Shāh and the Durrānīs of Persian mintage, and anonymous money in general, are omitted. Ahmad Shāh conquered Khurāsān in A.D. 1748 to 1750 and his son and successor Taimūr Shāh was born at Mashhad (Meshed). Both Ahmad and Taimūr struck at Mashhad, these issues are represented in the British Museum. Khūi, حوى, is recorded as a mint of Taimūr Shāh on the sole authority of E. Leggett¹. The place is in western Persia, far outside Taimūr's sphere of influence. The only anonymous pieces listed are copper coins 1050 and 1051, but they exhibit both Hijri and regnal dates.

The totals as given at the beginning of each Mint Note are those from all sources. The pieces actually in the Panjab Museum itself can only be ascertained by reference to the Catalogue proper.

The mints are twenty-seven in number. There are the modern mints of Bahāwalpūr and Ahmadpūr, and the Camp mint Rikāb which corresponds with the imperial Urdū of the Mughal emperors of Hindustan. The Mughals had struck coin at all the others except Hirāt which was a Persian town till seized by Ahmad Shāh. Taimūr Shāh issued money at Balkh in Afghan Turkistān, a mint of Shāh Jahān, Qandahār and Kābul are the principal cities of Afghanistan. Kashmīr was taken from the Mughals by Ahmad Shāh. Bhakhar, Pashāwar, Tatta, Dera, Derajāt and Sind (Haidarābād) are in the territory which was ceded to Nādir Shāh, Atak, Lahore and Multān in the Panjab. Sahind (Sahrind) stands where Hindustan and the Panjab meet. The remaining nine mints are in Hindustan and the coins commemorate the invasions of India. Both Nādir and Ahmad issued money at Delhi, the terrified Mughal

¹ *Notes on the Mint Towns and Coins of the Mohamedans*, London, 1885

officials struck coins in the name of Nādir Shāh at distant Aḥmadābād Patna (Aḥimābād) and Murshidābād. There are five mints of Aḥmad Shāh east of the River Jumna Anwala, Bareilly Farrukhābād, Murādābād and Najibābād. They are the towns of Ahmad's Muslim allies at the battle of Pānīpat.

Half the mints bear honorific epithets. Balkh is the Mother of Cities, Bahāwalpur the Abode of Pleasure while Haiderābād in Sind is of Auspicious Foundation. The Camp mint Rikāb is called August or Fortunate, Sarhind is the Seat of Safety Kashmīr and Hirāt the Resting Place of the Sultanate and Qandahār (Ahmad Shāhī) the Noblest of Cities. The mountain State is also called the Territory of Kashmīr. Five mints keep the epithets bestowed upon them in happier times. The Mughal capital Shāhjahānābād (Delhi) is the Seat of the Khalifate Multān the Abode of Security and Farrukhābād in its eponymous form Ahmadnagar commemorates the Bangash Nawab Ahmad Khān who fought at Pānīpat. Lahore remains the Seat of the Sultanate. Kābul on the earliest Durrāni coins is called by its Mughal title Abode of Royalty but quickly becomes another Seat of the Sultanate.

It was my intention to omit autonomous coins (pp. xi and xxxv). However at the end of the Catalogue there is a list of these local copper issues from Afghan mints bearing dates which bring them within the period of Durrāni supremacy. Mr. Longworth Dames has included Dera Fath Khān in his list of mints though the so-called cat money is clearly of a local character¹. His Coin 54 bears the name Taimūr but there is no certain attribution to Dera Fath. Coin 2784 of the White King Sale Catalogue claims to be a Nādir rupee of Dera Fath mint. Dr. White King's Durrāni series, with others, left this country, and it would now be difficult to verify the legends of any particular piece, so I have confined Dera Fath Khān to the autonomous list. Shikārpūr is a mint of the Amirs of Sind. It is represented by a copper piece of year A.H. 1250 (W.K. 2879) struck in the name of Mahmūd Shāh ten years after his death and twenty two years after the fall of the Sadozais.

ATAK اٹک

	Lat. 33 53	Long. 72 16	
	G	S	C
Ahmad	2	10	—
Taimūr	1	12	—

Atak (Attock) is the well known fortified post on the east bank

¹ As illustrated on pp. 190 and 191 of Mr. W. H. Valentine's *Copper Coins of India*, Part 2.

of the Indus, the river which the orthodox Hindu could not cross. The fort was built by the emperor Akbar who struck copper money at Atak Banāras. After Akbar, Atak is represented in the Mughal series by one or two rupees of Muhammad Shāh

The north west Panjab was annexed by Ahmad Shāh Durrānī in A H 1165. The rare mint Atak is well represented in the list by gold and silver money of Ahmad and Taimūr Shāh of normal types and full weight. The latest piece catalogued is of Taimūr's sixteenth year. Subsequently Atak fell to the rising power of the Sikhs

AHMADĀBĀD احمدآباد

Lat 23° 1' Long 72° 38'

	G	S	C
Nādir	—	2	—

Ahmadābād, the capital of the Province of Gujarāt, was a splendid city and a prominent mint in the heyday of the Mughal empire. As Nādir Shāh never advanced beyond Delhi, it may well be asked why money should have been struck in the name of the conqueror at a place so remote from the invaded territory. There can be little doubt that, as at Muṣhidābād, a demand was made for recognition and for tribute and that the Mughal governor did not dare to refuse. Only three or four coins are known, all in silver and of year 1152, Dī White King had a half rupee. These pieces bear the normal couplet

AHMADPŪR احمدپور

Lat 28° 18' Long 70° 7'

		G	S	C
Mahmūd	Second reign or posthumous	—	4	—

Ahmadpūr is an old capital of the Bahāwalpūr State. Rupees of an inferior type, probably posthumous, were struck at Ahmadpūr in the name of Mahmūd Shāh

ĀNWALA (AONLA) ادوله

Lat 28° 16' Long 79° 12'

	G	S	C
Ahmad	—	5	—

Aonla is a town in Rohilkhand. Rupees dated 1173 and 1174 were struck here in the name of Ahmad Shāh by his ally Najibu-d-daula. Mahratta successes in the Panjab brought the Durrānī into India for

the fifth time. Shāh Ālam II had just ascended the Mughal throne but was powerless to influence events. Ahmad Shāh marched on Delhi by a circuitous route and took it from the Mahrattas in the spring of A.D. 1760 equivalent to A.H. 1178 14. The unhappy capital and its vicinity had been so devastated that Ahmad decided to cross the Jumna and to pass the rainy season at Anupghahr, an important post on the Ganges now in the Bulandghahr District of the United Provinces. He was joined by the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhābād, the Rohilla chief Najibu-d-daula, and Shujā u-d-daula, the Nawab Vazir of Oudh. The Mahrattas recovered Delhi but Ahmad Shāh with his allies crossed the Jumna at the end of October 1760 and totally defeated a large Mahratta army at Panipat on the 7th January 1761 or A.H. 1174. The Durrānī left Delhi for Afghanistan at the end of March, 1761. During this invasion money was struck by his allies in the name of the Afghan conqueror at the mints of Aonla, Bareilly, Farrukhābād and Murādābād. Aonla rupees are listed countermarked with dates 1188 and 1191, Ahmad Shāh died in 1186.

BAREILĪ دریلے

Lat. 28° 23 Long. 79 26

	G	S	C.
Ahmad	—	2	—

Bareilly is the principal town of Rohilkhand. Rupees dated 1173 and 1174 were struck here in the name of Ahmad Shāh by his ally Najibu-d-daula. A reference is invited to the collective Note under Aonla.

BALKH بلخ

Lat. 36 36 Long. 67 10'

	G	S	C
Taimūr	—	2	4

Balkh in Afghan Turkistan once the capital of ancient Bactria was a mint of Shāh Jahān. In A.D. 1764-5 Ahmad Shāh Durrānī conducted a campaign against the Ainur of Bukhara and the Oxus was fixed as the boundary between the two States. Taimūr Shāh struck silver coins at the Mother of Cities, as Balkh was called. Copper pieces are listed of dates A.H. 1202, 1203 and 1206. Copper coins of what appear to be the first two dates were published at p. 387 of C. M. Fraehn's *Opusculorum Postumorum Pars Prima* Leipzig 1833. Balkh was recovered by the Uzbeks in or about the year A.H. 1206.

BAHĀWALPŪR بہاولپور

Lat 29° 21' Long 71° 17'

		G	S	C.
Mahmūd	First reign	5	7	—
Shujā'	Second reign	3	10	—
Mahmūd	Second reign	1	13	—

There is a notice of Bahāwalpūr in the Preface, it was a succession State of the Mughal empire. Bahāwalpūr town possessed some commercial importance. Imports for Hindustan were conveyed in camel caravans from Kābul to Delhi by way of Multān, Bahāwalpūr, Sūrātgarh and Bhatner. If intended for Sind, they diverged south from Bahāwalpūr.¹ In the year A.D. 1788 Tamūn Shāh in person subdued the Nawab of Bahāwalpūr and the desert stronghold of Derāwar was taken after a three months' siege. The Nawab paid an indemnity and agreed to remit a yearly tribute to Kābul. Bahāwalpūr came early into contact with the British, the Political Mission under Mountstuart Elphinstone halted here in December, 1808 on its way to Pashāwar. Durānī suzerainty ceased with the fall of Mahmūd Shāh in 1818. The State was an active ally of the British in the First Afghan War.

Gold and silver coins were struck at Bahāwalpūr in both reigns of Mahmūd Shāh and in the second reign of Shāh Shujā', these pieces usually exhibit a rough oblique milling, a tribute to British influence. I saw some thousands of handsome double pieces in both metals, they had never been in circulation. The mint opened in the year 1217 of Mahmūd's first reign with double and single pieces in gold, the edge being obliquely milled.² I found only two unmilled specimens out of many hundred double mohurs like 932, Pl. X 7 is one of the two and was in my Cabinet. The initial silver issue is unmilled and bears the name of the mint attended by an epithet *Dāru-s-sunūr*, Abode of Pleasure (Pl. X 8). At the beginning of the second reign of Shujā', double and single pieces were struck in silver with a special couplet. There are no double pieces of the second reign of Mahmūd Shāh. The issue of inferior silver coin continues in the name of Mahmūd not only after his deposition in A.H. 1233, but also after his decease in the year 1245.

¹ On Tabular Returns of the N.W. Frontier Trade with Afghanistan. J.A.S.B., 1841, pp. 251, 484.

² The milling is coarse and seems to have been done by hand after the coins had left the dies.

These coins of Mahmud are succeeded by autonomous silver coins of Bahawalpur State. The legends are *Sikka : mubārak Dāru-l Islām* and the Hijri date *Zarb Dāru-s-surūr Bahāwalpūr*. An early date in the Indian Museum is 1251

BHAKHAR بھکھر

Lat. 31° 37 Long 71 5

	G	S	C
Nādir	1	8	8
Aḥmad	2	27	4
Taimūr as Nizām	—	9	—
Taimūr Shāh	3	40	3
Zamān	1	3	1
Maḥmūd. First reign	—	1	—
Shujā. Second reign	—	3	1
Maḥmūd. Second reign and posthumous	—	13	—

Planted in mid stream between Sakhar (Sukkur) and Rohri is the island stronghold of Bhakhar it is one of the few pretty spots on the Indus and in old days was the key of Sind. Bhakhar was founded in early Muhammadan times and played an important part in the history of the Province. In Akbar's reign it was a *sarkār* in the *suba* of Multān. Sind was ceded to Nādir Shāh. The Persian conqueror after his return from Delhi stayed in Kābul only six days. Then sending his treasure to Hirāt, he went to Sind by way of Bangash and the Derajat in order to compel the surrender of the governor of Bhakhar. Nādir arrived in Dera Ghāzi Khān on the 15th Shawwāl 1152 he left Larkāna on his return from Sind in the first month of the year 1153.

The gold and silver pieces of Nādir Shāh struck at Bhakhar mint are couplet coins of the full imperial Indian weight. Bhakhar gold of Nādir is very rare. I note two dates only 1153 and 1158. Silver is comparatively abundant and the sequence of years from 1153 to 1160 inclusive is complete. Bhakhar is the only Indian mint at which Nādir struck copper money of the *fulūs* type. There is a copper coin of Muhammad Shāh in the British Museum dated 1160 which points to a temporary revival of Mughal influence at Bhakhar on the death of Nādir.

Gold coins of Aḥmad are very scarce indeed gold was sparingly struck at Bhakhar throughout the dynasty. I give two examples both from the Bahawalpur Toshakhana. The first is of the normal couplet type dated 1168 8 the second has احمد شاه در درجہ in a central area

surrounded by the couplet, date 1177. There is a full and interesting sequence of rupees. The earliest coin is a dumpy piece of year three with an unusual arrangement of the couplet in which د replaces the normal ر, the Hijrī date being in small figures on the extreme right is generally off the *flan*. Standard pieces of the seventh and eighth years are replaced in the latter year by a central area type, the couplet is arranged around a foliated closed figure containing the words احمد شاه در دژ, Ahmad Shāh, Pearl of Pearls. This effective type of the eighth year was also adopted by the mints of Dera, Derajāt, Kābul and Multān. In the case of Bhakhar mint it continues with variations of the reverse legend till the end of the reign, the latest example listed being of year 1184. Gold and silver throughout are of the full imperial Indian weight. Copper coin 262 is a heavy piece resembling the Mughal *dām*, the other examples approximate to the Later Mughal standards of about 285 and 215 grains.

The Bhakhar mint is found on the coins of Taimū, first as Nizām or governor for his father Ahmad, and subsequently as king in succession to Ahmad Shāh. Gold coins of Taimū Shāh Nizām from Bhakhar have yet to be found. In some years the rupees of Ahmad as king and of his son as governor overlap. On coins of Dera, Lahore and Multān mints, 1170 is called the first year of the Nizāmat yet at Bhakhar 1173 is the second year and 1177-78 is the third year. Perhaps the governorship at Bhakhar was one of broken periods, Ahmad himself struck there in 1174 and 1175. Nizāmat rupees of Bhakhar mint appear in each year from 1182 to 1186 inclusive, of a type without regnal date.

Gold coins of Taimūr Shāh as king are extremely rare. I give three examples, two from the Bahāwalpūr Toshakhāna and the third in the British Museum (from my Cabinet). The last belongs to a late and inferior type with the mint name written Bakhar at the top of the coin. Silver is abundant and I list an excellent series, almost every year of the reign being represented. The first year reverse type is the same as that of years 1182 and 1183 of the Nizāmat. Speaking generally, the obverse is of a central area kind, the last three words of the couplet being surrounded by the remainder. In the year 1195 there is a change, the last two words only—تیمور شاه—of the couplet remaining in the central area, and this obverse type continues to the end of the reign. In certain years the couplet is presented in its conventional four line form. There is no fixed model for the reverse legend, but the Hijrī year invariably appears on this side and the regnal date is not given. The type changes in an arbitrary fashion, the list contains four different items for each of the years 1196 and 1197. The weight throughout remains well up to the theoretical

maximum of 178 grains. A few copper coins are known of Bhakhar mint and appear to have been struck to a standard of 250 grains.

In my Notes I find a reference to one gold coin of Shāh Zamān from this mint. It is at Bahāwalpūr, the mint name is written Bakhar. Silver coin 759 is unique, and remarkable in two ways. I do not know of any other coin of Zamān of a central area type also the legend is different from the two known couplets of Shāh Zamān but cannot be read without the aid of other specimens. Items 760 and 761 exhibit the inferior Bakhar reverse derived from the Taimur type (Pl. V 14). I catalogue one copper coin of Shāh Zamān on which the mint name is written Bhakhar.

Silver coin 949 is of the Bakhar type, I attribute it though dateless, to Mahmūd's first reign because the legends are about as good as the inscriptions on similar coins of Shāh Zamān and better than those of certain coins which I have placed in Mahmūd's second reign.

Both silver and copper are known of Shujā u l mulk Shāh's second reign. The former are again of the Bakhar type. 993 bears date 1218. A few Bhakhar copper pieces exist like 1038.

As regards Mahmūd's second reign silver coin 1078, like 949 is of the Bakhar type, but the obverse legend is differently arranged, the style is debased and the Hijri year appears at the top of the obverse. The central area rupee dated 1245 was struck in the year of Mahmūd's death and is full weight. Its successors of 1255 and subsequent years are light pieces weighing 152 or 153 grains, and must have been coined by the Mirs of Bhairpūr who captured Bhakhar from the Afghans. The first issue of 1258 exhibits a bird, peafowl or pigeon, on the obverse, while the reverse bears a peafowl with a cobra in its beak. Other coins of the same year have a hare on the obverse. This hare again appears on issues of 1259 and 1261 corresponding with A.D. 1843 and 1845 but on the reverse is a lion. Sir Charles Napier had arrived in Sind and Bhakhar with other places was ceded by a treaty signed in February 1843. The battle of Miani was fought on the 17th February of that year and Sind became a Province of British India.

PASHĀWAR بشاوړ

Lat. 34° 0' Long 71° 38'

	G	S	C
Nādir	4	7	1
Ahmad	2	20	1
Sulaimān	—	1	—
Taimūr Shāh	9	24	7
Zamān	3	18	—
Mahmūd First reign	—	3	—
Shujā' Second reign	—	10	—
Mahmūd Second reign	—	11	1
Aiyūb	2	12	2

The ancient frontier city of Pashāwar was the winter capital of the Durrānīs and the favourite residence of Shāh Shujā'. Nādir Shāh on his way to India took Pashāwar from the Mughals in October, A.D. 1738, A.H. 1151. Coins of Muhammad Shāh are known of this year (*P. M. Cat.*, p. 330). The only Nādir pieces of this mint dated 1151 seem to be the double rupee in the Cabinet de France of the نادر السلطان type and W. K. 2780. The earliest listed specimen of Indian type is dated 1153 and there are examples in either gold or silver of each year till 1160, with the exception of 1156, they are of the full Indian weight. Coin 66 is a solitary piece in copper of date 1160, it formerly belonged to Mr. Longworth Dames. The mint name is written بشاوړ, not بیشاوړ, and appears in this form on the Durrānī issues.

The coins of Ahmad Shāh are on the Mughal model, their style is neat and effective and the legends are well centred. The coin illustrated at Pl. III, 9 is a fractional piece and appears to be a tenth of the rupee. Copper money is known which by legend and regnal year might belong either to the Mughal Ahmad Shāh Bahādur or to the Durrānī Ahmad Shāh. In my Panjab Museum Catalogue I attributed them to the Mughal (*P. M. Cat.*, p. 361) but Pashāwar was ceded by Muhammad Shāh to Nādir Shāh and belonged to the Durrānī empire.

Coin 345 is a unique rupee of the pretender Sulaimān, I found it at Bahāwalpūr.

The gold and silver issues of Taimūr Shāh continue in the style of Ahmad and Sulaimān till and including the seventeenth year. From 1197 to 1199 there are aberrations of regnal year. In year 18 the four line arrangement of the couplet is replaced by one in three lines and the reverse inscription appears in a characteristic flowing

style (Pl. V 16) The latter is differently arranged in year 19 (Pl. VII. 2) and so remains till the end of the reign A posthumous specimen in gold is dated 1209 21 All these coins are well struck and of full weight The Catalogue describes several copper coins. Specimens of years 1 4 and 8 are of the Later Mughal model in legend and weight On other coins of lighter weight the reverse inscription surrounds a lobed figure

The reverse of Taimūr's latest Pashāwar currency is found on the gold and silver coins of Shāh Zamān Zamān's first couplet is used till the fourth year—1211 and 1212 It is displaced by the second couplet in year 4 In 1215 8 appears a type on which the first couplet is surrounded by the second this is also found of dates 1215 9 and 1216 9 All these coins are of remarkably full weight. I am not acquainted with a Pashāwar issue of Zaman in copper

Rupees are listed of all three years of Mahmūd's first reign—1216 1217 and 1218 The reverse of the first year is that of Shāh Zamān's currency (Pl. \ 9) but something quite different appears in the second year (Pl. \ 11) the words *julās maimanat mānūs* are dropped I have not found a copper coin which can be attributed with certainty to Mahmūd's first reign. It is safer to place the piece illustrated at Pl. \ 17 in the second reign because a specimen in the British Museum is dated 123—

The Pashāwar rupees of Shāh Shujā are discussed in the Introduction. All are well struck, of good metal and full weight. The Pashāwar rupees of Mahmūd's second reign are handsome coins bearing the *حسن دگر* couplet. The list shows that these are full weight till year 4 from year 6 the standard is about 165 grains. In year 8 appears a central area type of obverse the area contains *سلطان محمود* and the Hijri date and the remainder of the couplet is arranged in the four marginal compartments. The latest coin is dated 1233 10

In 1233 Aiyūb Shāh, a son of Taimūr Shāh was proclaimed king at Pashāwar by the Bārakzai chief Muhammad Azīm Khān elder brother of Dost Muhammad. Coins of all three metals were struck in the name of this puppet king The gold pieces are of poor metal and light weight a great contrast with the lordly money of the opulent past. There is an interesting series of rupees bearing regnal dates from 1 to 12 the couplet is exhibited in different ways Copper coins are procurable a piece similar to 1203 was published by Colonel von Zambaur in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift* 1904

Pashāwar was taken by the Sikhs in A H 1250 A D 1834

TATTA تاتہ

Lat 24° 11' Long 68° 0'

	G	S	C
Nādir	—	1	—
Ahmad	—	2	—
Taimūr	—	2	—

Tatta, as the name is written on the coins of the Mughal dynasty, is an old capital and port of Sind. According to Major H G Raverty it was founded when the Sammahs rose to power shortly before Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Sultan of Delhi, died in A H 752, A D 1351 ('The Mihān of Sind', *J A S B*, 1892, pp. 272, 329). Captain Walter Paynton, writing about the year 1612, mentions Diul (Dewal) near the mouth of the Indus, and says, 'Tatta is one of the most celebrated marts of India. Looi Bandar (Lahī Bandai) is the port of it'. Later in the seventeenth century Tavernier described Tatta as one of the greatest cities of India. Tatta now stands at the apex of the Indus delta, the navigable channels are silted up, and its old glories have departed. Mr H Cousens calls it Dewal-Thatthah, and believes that the place approximately occupies the site of Debal or Dewal, an ancient port and one of the first towns in Sind to be attacked by the Arab invaders of the eighth century (*The Antiquities of Sind*, Calcutta, 1929, pp. 124 f). M R Haig places Dewal some twenty miles south west of Tatta (*Indus Delta Country*, London, 1894, p. 47), but Cousens points out that the Tatta site was probably only half its present distance from the sea at the time of the Arab conquest. The view that Dewal, Lahī Bandai and Tatta were different places is supported by the fact that Akbar struck coin at all three, probably in the same year (*P M Cat*, Mint Notes).

Tatta was a prominent silver mint of the Mughal emperors, the latest coin of that series is a rupee of Ahmad Shāh Bahādur. Owing to its remote situation, the money of this mint town is apt to display pleasing deviations from the uniformity of type prevailing elsewhere. Examples of this tendency are cited in my Mint Note on Tatta (*P M Cat*, p. lxiv). The Bahāwalpūi hoard was rich in coins of Tatta mint, and I discovered specimens of all the great rarities, the most interesting being the first known couplet piece of Rafi'ū-d-daula, Shāh Jahān II.

The rupee of Nādir Shāh of Tatta mint is new and unique, it is of the normal type and came from Bahāwalpūi. No date is visible but the issue was probably struck in the cold weather of 1152-3 while Nādir was campaigning in Sind. A few inferior silver coins are known of Ahmad Shāh and Taimūr Shāh.

HAIDARĀBAD See SIND

DERA دہرہ

Lat. 34 24 Long. 72 59

	G	S	C
Ahmad	7	31	7
Taimūr as Nizām	2	4	1
Sulaimān	—	2	—
Taimūr Shāh	3	27	3
Zamān	3	10	1
Maḥmūd. First reign	—	2	—
Shujā Second reign	1	3	—

The mint of Dera was at the frontier town of Dera Ghāzī Khān west of the Indus. Its rise is described in the Note on Derajāt. Coins of Nādir Shāh are not known of Dera mint although he struck at Derajāt.

Dera was an important mint of Ahmad, Taimūr and Zamān Shāh, their issues were found in great abundance at Bahāwalpūr. A rupee is listed of Ahmad Shāh's first year its reverse bears the lily which is characteristic of Dera mint. Coin 127 interrupts the series with an unusual three line arrangement of the couplet. In year 8 appears the effective central area type of obverse which at Dera is repeated in year 9. The same year sees a return to the normal couplet type and to the abbreviated reverse formula which omits the words *julūs maīmanat mānūs* this type continues to the end of the reign year 26. The Catalogue records a fine series of rupees. Both gold and silver coins are in good style and of full weight. There are seven entries of copper. The same type persists from the first to the tenth year but the weight varies considerably. There seems to have been no accurate striking to definite standards.

Dera is a mint of Taimūr as deputy for his father Ahmad Shāh but only for the first three years of the Nizāmat. The coin sequence appears to be as follows. Ahmad himself issued gold and silver at Dera in 1170 this date is not only called regnal year 10 which is quite correct but also 12 and 13. Then comes the money of the first three years of Taimūr Shāh Nizām. All three years are listed in silver but the second year is missing in gold. Coin 312 is the only copper coin of the Nizāmat known to me it is piece *CJ R.*, 1891 p. 118 No. 2. Since Taimūr's coinage now ceases to issue from the Dera mint and is replaced by that of his imperial father

Silver coins were struck at Dera in the name of the pretender Sulaimān. I found a score of rupees of the couplet type at Bahāwalpūr but only one of a non-couplet type (Pl. V. 11).

Dera was one of the principal mints of Taimūr Shāh though I list only three different dates in gold. Coin 372 is a handsome piece, several hundreds of this issue were in a bag at Bahāwalpūr. The series of rupees must be almost complete. It begins with a non-couplet piece of year 1186, 1, modelled on the coin of Sulaimān of this type (Pl. VII. 4). There follows a coin, also of 1186, 1, on which the couplet is quite unusual both in arrangement and style (Pl. VII. 5). Then comes the normal series from the first to the nineteenth year, the style of the reverse changes slightly about year 9. In 1204, 19 appears the counterpart in silver of the fine gold coin mentioned above and illustrated at Pl. VI. 1. This type continues till the end of the reign, 1207, 21, to 1207 also belongs the exceptional piece shown at Pl. VII. 6. I only list three copper coins.

There are three gold coins of Zamān Shāh dated regnal years 1, 2, and 3, they bear his first couplet. The legends on the silver pieces are in a coarse, bold style and the first couplet persists from 1208, 1 to 1215, 7. This series is followed in 1215 by an issue in different style with a new arrangement of the reverse legend, there is no regnal date and the weight is five grains less. The copper coin has the same date as the specimen described by Mr. Longworth Dames (*Num. Chron.*, 1888).

The mint is represented in Mahmūd's first reign by silver issues of the first and second years.

A gold coin is listed of Shujā' u-l-mulk Shāh's second reign, date 1218, 1 also silver issues of regnal years 1, 4, and 5. The rupees of Mahmūd and Shujā' are good metal and full weight.

Dera was taken by the Sikhs in A. H. 1235.

DERAJĀT درجاب

Lat 32° 2' Long 72° 4'

		G	S	C
Nādir		2	3	—
Ahmad		3	6	—
Taimūr Shāh		—	24	—
Zamān		1	14	—
Mahmūd	First reign	—	2	—
Shujā'	Second reign	—	9	—
Mahmūd	Second reign	—	19	—

The Derajāt is the alluvial tract between the Sulaimān Range and

the Indus the region takes its name from the three Deras or settlements of Dera Ghāzi Khān in the Lower Derajāt, and of Dera Ismā'il Khān and Dera Fath Khān in the Upper Derajāt. All three were founded towards the end of the fifteenth century Dera Ghāzi Khān by the Baloch Mirāni chieftain Ghāzi Khān and Dera Ismā'il Khān and Dera Fath Khān by the Baloch Hot leaders Ismā'il Khān and Fath Khān. Autonomous copper money issued from Dera Fath Khān and the White King Sale Catalogue mentions a rupee of Nādir Shāh legends and type not described. The mint of Derajāt, so-called was situated in the town of Dera Ismā'il Khān, now in the North West Frontier Province. Gold coins of this mint are very scarce and copper not listed.

Nādir Shāh struck at Derajāt in gold and silver towards the end of his reign the dates listed are 1158 1159 and 1160 Nādir was assassinated in June 1747 half way through the year 1160 and within a month Ahmad the Sadozai Afghan, was elected king at Qandahār But Ahmad Shāh did not strike money till 1161 In the period of confusion between Nādir's unexpected death and the consolidation of Ahmad's power coins issued at Derajāt in the name of the Mughal emperors Muhammad Shāh (1160 30) and Ahmad Shāh Bahādur (1161 1) (*P M Cat.*, pp. 331 351)

Derajāt coins of Ahmad Shāh are rare and are usually of inferior execution and style. Examples are the two gold coins illustrated at Pl. II 10 and 11 The central area obverse type is known in both gold and silver The mint name is written Derajāt and Deraljāt and there is diversity of reverse legend. Coins 160 to 162 are light weight. The last mentioned piece is of exceptionally good style for this mint (Pl. III 15)

Gold of Taimur Shāh is wanting but silver is common and a long series of rupees ranges from 1192 to the end of the reign. As with Ahmad Shāh there are various arrangements of the reverse legend and the mint name is written both Derajāt and Deraljāt. Some coins exhibit inaccuracies of regnal date. The weight conforms with a standard of about 171 grains, seven less than the full Mughal weight of 178 grains. The general style is up to the average of Taimūr Shāh

There is a handsome full weight gold coin of Zaiman Shāh The date is 1211 which on this specimen is called the second regnal year it should be either 3 or 4 Silver entries number no less than fourteen The weight standard of about 171 grains continues from Taimūr's reign the first couplet is used throughout. Dates 1209 1210 1211 and 1212 are all called regnal year two. The mint is written Deraljāt till it becomes Derajāt in 1212 2 and so remains till the end of the reign. Late coins of years 6 ~ and 8 exhibit the proper regnal years

Mr Longworth Dames has recorded 1212, 6. 1213, 7, and 1215, 8. The reverse of the later coins with mint name *Deirahjāt* contains the pious ejaculation *بِسْمِ اللَّهِ*, He', the name of God

Deirahjāt rupees of Mahmūd's first reign weigh 170 grains or so, and are dated 1216, 1 and 1217, 2. Mr Longworth Dames has 1218, 2

The second reigns of *Shujā'* and Mahmūd are well represented but once more only in silver weighing up to 170 or 171 grams. The mint name is written *Deirahjāt* throughout

The *Deirahjāt* was annexed by Ranjit Singh in A.H. 1236.

RIKĀB رِکَاب

		G	S	C
Ahmad	Rikāb i Mubārak	1	—	—
Taimūr	Rikāb	1	1	—
„	Rikāb i Mubārak	—	1	—
<i>Shujā'</i>	„ „	1	—	—

(Second reign)

The August Stamp is the camp mint of the *Durrānīs* corresponding with the *Urdū* or *Urdū i Zafai Qarīn*, the Camp associated with Victory of the Mughal emperors¹ The name *Rikāb* occurs alone, also as *Rikāb i Mubārak*, it is a very rare mint

The gold coin of Ahmad *Shāh* is remarkable and unique, it is the only piece in the entire series which bears the name of the month and must have been struck to commemorate the New Year's Day of the year A.H. 1173, Ahmad was not in India at the time. The gold coin of Taimūr *Shāh* is also a solitary specimen and was bought at the Da Cunha Sale in 1889, its style indicates *Pashāwar* or its vicinity *Pashāwar* was the winter capital where Taimūr spent much of his time Coin 545 is on the Mughal model, the *Rikāb* rupee 546 is of Persian style. A *Rikāb* coin of Taimūr, year 1187, is mentioned on p. 386 of C M Fiaehn's *Opusculorum Postumorum, Paris Prima*, Petropoli, 1855 A dozen gold coins of *Shujā'* like 979 were in a small wash-leather bag at Bahāwalpūr, no others are known to me

¹ The term *Rikāb* was also used in and before Mughal times, e.g. *Tabaqāt i Nāsiri*, H G Raverty, London, 1881, p. 811 *Tāzūk i Jahāngiri*, Rogers and Beveridge, London, 1914, vol. II, p. 131

SIND

Lat. 25° 23' Long 68° 25'

	G	S	C.
Nadir	1	7	—
Taimūr as Naṣām	—	1	—
Taimūr Shāh	—	6	—
Haidarābād Sind	—	1	—
Haidarābād	—	1	—

Sind was ceded to Nadir Shāh together with the trans Indus territory of the Mughal empire and the Persian invaded the Province in person during the winter of A.H. 1152-3 to exact tribute from its Kalhora rulers. Full weight rupees of Sind mintage are known from 1153 to the end of the reign in 1160 and were fairly numerous at Bahāwalpur. The date is at the bottom of the obverse and is usually off the flan. A fine specimen is R. S. P., Pl. VII 263. The only piece known to me in gold is at Vienna. Ahmad Shāh Durrāni exercised absolute authority over Sind but did not strike coin there. The territory appears to have been administered by his son Taimūr as governor but Coin 300 is a single specimen. The modern capital Haidarābād was founded by Ghulam Shāh Kalhora in A.H. 1182 A.D. 1768. Older coins must have been struck at Tatta.

There was an invasion of Sind by Taimur's general Madad Khan and Taimūr Shāh on another occasion advanced in person as far as Shikārpūr. The Kalhoras were replaced by the Talpurs in A.D. 1786 and were confirmed as feudatories of Sind by Taimūr Shāh. Zaman Shāh determined to exact in person the arrears of tribute but penetrated no further than Multān. In A.H. 1218 Shujā invaded Sind with a large army as far as Larkana. The later Durrānis could not control this remote Province and no coins are known after Taimūr Shāh.

The Sind money of Taimur is silver only and falls into three classes. There is a central area type struck at Sind and a similar issue with the double name Haidarābād Sind. All are inferior in style especially the light weight money of late date. Coin 492 is a unique specimen undoubtedly of Taimur's own striking, on which the mint name Haidarābād is attended by the honorific epithet *ḥakīmī* 'Bun' of an pious foundation. This epithet on Mughal coins is confined to Aurangzād in the Dekkan.

SAHRIND (SARHIND)

	Lat 30° 38'	Long 76° 27'	
	G.	S	C
Nādir	—	1	—
Ahmad	4	7	—

The old town of Sarhind (Sahrind on these coins) occupied an important strategical position where Hindustan and the Panjab meet, on the royal road from Lahore to Delhi. The disintegration of the Mughal empire exposed it to continual attack. Nādir Shāh struck a silver coin at Sahrind on his return journey from Delhi which bears a new epithet *Dārū-l-aman*, Abode of Security. Sahrind was repeatedly occupied by Ahmad Shāh, an issue of his first year testifies to a battle fought in this vicinity within ten months of the assassination of Nādir Shāh. The year 1161 was also the first regnal year of the Mughal emperor Ahmad Shāh Bahādur who struck money at Sahrind in this and each of the five following years (*P. M. Cat*, p. 356, *I M Cat*, p. 253). This temporary revival of imperial influence terminated in the reign of 'Ālamgīr II. The Durrānī issues of 1174, 14 and 1174, 15 were struck during the memorable fifth invasion, before and after the battle of Pānīpat. There is also money of 1176 testifying to the sixth invasion. A year later Zam Khān, the Durrānī governor of Sahrind, was defeated by the Sikhs and the town was utterly destroyed. The modern town of Sarhind is in Patiala State, the coinage of which still exhibits the couplet of Ahmad Shāh. It is said that the Sadozai in person, on the occasion of his last invasion, allowed the use of his coin legend to the Patiala chief Amar Singh at Sarhind (*J A S B*, 1885, Pl. II. 17).

SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD (DELHI)

	Lat 28° 39'	Long 77° 15'	
	G	S	C
Nādir	—	2	—
Ahmad	7	5	—

After his easily won victory near Karnāl, Nādir Shāh entered Shāhjahānābād on the 9th of the twelfth month, A H 1151 or the 20th March, A D 1739. The general massacre took place there three days later and was followed by a systematic spoliation of the surviving citizens. Delhi was evacuated on the 7th of the second month, A D 1152. The conqueror authorized an issue of coin in the Mughal capital, in fact Jonas Hanway states that payments to the troops were made in Nādir's own coin¹. This seems unlikely because Nādir

¹ *Hanway's Travels*, London, 1753, vol. IV, p. 183

Shāh's silver money of Shāhjahānābād mint is scarce and gold unknown. Mr C J Rodgers at the time he wrote an article on this subject only knew of three specimens, all silver and of year 1152.¹ I have seen perhaps forty rupees in all of dates 1151 and 1152, but gold is still missing.

The issues of Ahmad Shāh are the results of the two expeditions to Delhi which completed the ruin of that unfortunate city. The first took place in the cold weather of A.D. 1756-7 A.H. 1170 the second led to a longer occupation. The Mahrattas were driven out of Delhi in February 1760 (middle of A.H. 1173) and Ahmad Shāh passed the summer at Anūpshahr some thirty miles to the east temporarily losing control of the capital. A large Mahratta army was routed at Pāmpat on the 7th January 1761 and Ahmad Shāh retook Shāhjahānābād. The Afghan troops had been more than a year in the plains of India and a serious mutiny frustrated the designs of their leader. He withdrew from Delhi on the 22nd March 1761 (A.H. 1174) never to return.

Pieces in gold and silver with legends in the imperial Delhi style are found of date 1170 11. The issues of the second occupation also in both metals are dated 1173 14 and 1174 15. The former were struck in the spring of the year A.D. 1760 and the latter early in 1761 after the battle of Panipat. There are two arrangements of the obverse inscription, two styles (Durrāni and Mughal) and the size may be as much as 1.5 inches. Coin 172 is a single specimen of unique character (Pl. III. 14). It weighs only 62 grains and must be a presentation piece. The White King Sale Catalogue records a one-eighth of a rupee, date 11 (W. K., 2820).

AZIMĀBĀD (PATNA)

Lat. 25° 3'	Long. 85° 12'
(S C.
Nadir —	1 —

Patna in the eighteenth century was the capital of Bihar Province. It was renamed Azimābād in honour of Azīm-ullāh second son of prince Muazzam (afterwards Shāh Ālam Bahādur) who was appointed governor of Bengal and Bihar during the last years of the reign of his grandfather Aurangzeb. Money was struck at Patna and Murshidābād in the name of Nadir Shāh for identical reasons. I invite a reference to the Note on Murshidābād mint. The silver coin in the Guthrie Collection at Berlin is unique. The date is 1151.

¹ On some Coins of Nadir Shāh struck in India. *Num. Chron.* 1877 p. 21.

and the legend is that of the money of Muhammad Shāh struck at Patna. the name Nādir is substituted for Muhammad (Pl. I. 11). There is a rupee of the latter emperor dated 1152 in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (*I. M. Cat.*, No 1891).

FARRUKHĀBĀD

	Lat 27° 24'	Long 79° 34'	
	G	S	C
Ahmad	1	2	—

Farrukhābād took its name from Farrukhsiyar and is now the head-quarters of a District in the Province of Agra. It was one of the succession States of the Mughal empire and as such was founded by Nawab Muhammad Khān, Ghazanfar Jang, a Pathan of the Bangash tribe who now live near Kohāt in the North West Frontier Province (W. Irvine, 'The Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhābād', *J A S B*, 1878 and 1879). Muhammad Khān died in A.H. 1156. His second son Nawab Ahmad Khān, Ghālib Jang, who ruled the territory from 1163 to his death in 1185, gave his name to Ahmadnagar-Farrukhābād. Ahmad Khān fought at Pānīpat and issued coin in the name of Ahmad Shāh Durrānī. A reference is invited to the collective Note under Aonla. On the money of 1176, 15 the regnal year is not correct. The coins are broad handsome pieces in characteristic style.

QANDAHĀR *Also* NĀDIRĀBĀD *and* AHMAD SHĀHĪ

Lat 31° 37' Long 65° 43'

			G	S	C
Nādir	Qandahār		—	3	—
	Nādirābād		—	3	—
Ahmad	Ahmad <u>Shāhī</u>		4	13	—
Sulaimān	"		—	1	—
Taimūr	"		6	20	—
Humāyūn	"		1	1	—
Zamān	Qandahār		1	—	—
	Ahmad <u>Shāhī</u>		—	19	—
Mahmūd	First reign	Ahmad <u>Shāhī</u>	2	6	—
Qaisar		"	1	1	—
<u>Shujā'</u>	Second reign	"	2	12	—
Mahmūd	Second reign	"	1	12	—
Aiyūb		"	—	1	—
<u>Shujā'</u>	Third reign	"	—	3	—
Fath Jang		"	—	1	—

Qandahār dominates southern Afghanistan and is a position of great strategic importance. The practical road to India is by way of the fertile tracts of Hirat and Qandahār not through the sterile and difficult passes between Kābul and Paghāwar. The Persians had held Qandahār since its capture from the Mughal Shāh Jahān in A.D. 1648 but the growing weakness of the Šafavī dynasty became unequal to the task of controlling this distant Province and Qandahār fell to the Ghilzais about the year 1709. It was captured and destroyed in 1788 by Nādir Shāh after a prolonged resistance. During the course of the siege Nādir had chosen a site for a new city which he called Nādirābād. He restored the Abdālīs from exile at Hirāt to their original lands near Qandahār. Ahmad Shāh Abdālī or Durrānī was crowned at Qandahār and later built a capital there which he named Ahmad Shāhī the Most Noble of Cities. His successor Taimur moved the capital to Kābul.

Qandahār is one of the principal Afghan mints. The coins are well struck, artistic, of full weight and good metal. There are autonomous issues in copper.

Nādir Shāh struck silver money at Qandahār in the year 1150. Coin 44 is a double rupee of Indian weight while 45 and 46 are of Nādir's Persian standard all are of the نادر الشاه type. Nādirābād silver coins dated 1151 and 1152 are of similar type and denominations.

Few examples of Ahmad's Ahmad Shāhī currency are described in earlier Catalogues but there was no lack of them in the Bahāwalpur Toshakhāna. The name of the mint is attended by its honorific epithet *Ashrafu-l-Bilād* Most Noble of Cities. Qandahār is the scene of Ahmad's coronation he built his new capital and was buried there yet he did not issue coin from Qandahār till he could inscribe the name Ahmad Shāhī upon his money ten years after his accession. The earliest issue is dated 1171 11 three years before the battle of Panipat. The initial gold coinage consists of a thin broad piece equivalent to the Persian *ashrafī* in weight other dates listed in gold are 22 and 23. The silver coins are of the full Indian rupee standard and run from the eleventh year to the end of the reign. From the seventeenth year the coins exhibit the *Julūs ma'manāt mānūs* Regnal Year associated with Prosperity formula derived from the Mughal currency.

After Ahmad Shāh's funeral the Vazir Shāh Wali Khān seated his son-in-law Sulaimān Shāh half brother of Taimur Shāh on the throne at Ahmad Shāhī and had the *Khutba* read in his name (*Wazīr-i Durrānī*). As we are specifically informed that the ceremonial Kh., Sulaimān acceded at Ahmad Shāhī I was specially pleased

to find rupee 344 at Bahāwalpūr, one of two known specimens. It contains the مهر و ماء couplet and the reverse is similar to that of Ahmad's last year. The form سسه احد instead of the usual سسه احد is unusual.

Ahmad Shāhī is one of Tamūi's principal mints, gold and silver were struck here throughout the reign. The reverse of the first year money reproduces Sulaimān's mint side inscription. The year 1204 witnesses the introduction of an arrangement of the reverse legend characteristic of this mint (Coin 356). This continues with modifications till the end of the reign. The coins are good broad pieces of full weight.

Ahmad Shāhī is the only known mint of the claimant Humāyūn who disputed the succession with Shāh Zamān. Gold and silver of the same type have come to light. I discovered two gold pieces and a score of rupees at Bahāwalpūr and do not know of any other source.

Shāh Zamān struck abundantly at Ahmad Shāhī in gold and silver. These issues are broad good pieces of full weight and are about the best of the dynasty. That of the first year reproduces the reverse of Humāyūn's coinage, derived in its turn from the reverse type of the last years of Tamūr Shāh. The obverse is first occupied by what I call couplet Z1. In the year 1212 this is replaced by couplet Z2 without change either in the reverse legend or in style. A type of the seventh and eighth years exhibits both couplets, couplet Z1 occupies the obverse and couplet Z2 is arranged in a circular margin around the normal reverse legend. The foregoing remarks hold good for both metals. Two double rupees, once the property of Mr Longworth Dames and now belonging to Mr P. Thorburn, require special notice. Each piece is a single specimen. Coin 756 is of the eighth year type just mentioned. Coin 751 has both couplets on the obverse, an arrangement found on the double rupees of Kābul mint (Pl. IX. 14). Gold coin Pl. IX. 1 is the only piece known to me of the entire Durrānī series on which Ahmad Shāhī is given its old name of Qandahār.

Mahmūd Shāh struck rupees at Ahmad Shāhī in all three years of his first reign, probably gold also of similar types though only 1218 is exemplified in the nobler metal. Coin 930 is of the same Persian denomination as 3 of Ahmad Shāh. In 1217 appeared a broad well-executed piece with the invocation يا محمود as an addition to the reverse inscription¹. The type continues into the next year, sometimes يا محمود is replaced by يا عزيز, O Mighty One².

¹ One of the three names of the Prophet—Muhammad, Ahmad, Mahmūd

² One of the ninety and nine Excellent Names of God

In the year 1218 coins in gold and silver were struck at Ahmad Shāhi by prince Qaisar son of Shah Zamān, in style they are much like those just described and are broad well struck pieces of full weight. The gold coin is a single specimen. I found quite a number of rupees at Bahawalpur their only source as far as I know.

The beautiful coins of the second reign of Shujā correspond closely in form and style with those of Mahmūd, of which they are a continuation. Coin 974 is a thin broad piece in gold weighing 47 grains. All seven years of the second reign are represented in silver, there is a quarter rupee of 1218. The arrangement of the couplet changes in 1222.

Mahmūd Shāhi regained Ahmad Shāhi in the year 1224, the earlier coins of his second reign repeat the couplet of the first reign. Coin 1066 of year 1222 shows that there was some overlapping with Shujā. The only gold piece listed is a thin broad coin weighing 37.5 grains the date is not certain. The silver series is quite representative. Mahmūd's first reign couplet is employed till 1226 the invocation محمد بن محمد reappears on Coin 1068 of year 1224. In the year 1226 the obverse legend changes to the حسن دہگر (Second Hasan) distich peculiar to the second reign. Coin 1073 is of full weight, but later pieces as exemplified by specimens of years 1229 1230 1231 and 1233 are light weight coins conforming to a standard of about 160 grains.

The Ahmad Shāhi rupee of Aiyub Shāh is a single specimen (Pl VIII 16). This coin and 1201 also of this puppet king are the only Durrāni pieces known to me which contain the Kalima the Muhammadan Profession of Faith.

Shujā struck silver coins at Ahmad Shāhi in the year 1255 on a reduced standard of 140-150 grain. They bear a couplet peculiar to his third reign which is found on Kābul rupees of the same date and weight.

Coin Pl XIV 15 is an Ahmad Shāhi rupee of Fath Jan, date 1258 weight 141 grains. It like the Aiyub rupee of this mint is a single specimen. Both coins came from my Cabinet.

KĀBUL

Lat. 34 30 Long. 69 13

	(S.	C.
Nadir	1	2	—
Ahmad	5	27	—
Sulaiman	1	2	—
Taimur	0	33	—

Zamīn		6	21	—
Mahmūd	First reign	—	5	—
Qasrār		—	1	—
Shuj'ī	Second reign	1	2	—
Mahmūd	Second reign	2	5	—
Aiyāb		—	1	—
Shuj'ī	Third reign	3	7	—
Path Jang		—	1	—

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the territory of Kābul still remained an Indian province, but the Mughal authority was on the wane and the administration had fallen into confusion. After the capture of Qandahār, Nādir Shāh marched by Ghazni to Kābul, the place could offer little resistance and the citadel surrendered on the 22nd May 1738. Tannūn Shāh removed the seat of government from Qandahār to Kābul.

The Kābul money, like that of Ahmad Shāhī, consists of well-executed pieces in good metal exhibiting the entire legends. As a rule they are of the full Mughal weight standard. Again, as at Ahmad Shāhī, there is no copper issue apart from autonomous pieces.

It is unexpected to find that Nādir Shāh struck at Kābul in one year only 1157, both metals are represented. Kābul is called by its Mughal title *Dāru-l-mulk*, Seat of Royalty. Other dates ought to come to light because Kābul remained firmly in Nādir's hands from the time of its capture early in 1151 till his death. Probably Coin 48 dated 1159, 7, is of Kābul mint but the name is written جگ, a version I have not seen elsewhere, attended by the honorific title *Dāru-s-saltanat*, Seat of the Sultanate.

The currency of Ahmad Shāh begins with a piece of unusual character dated 1161, 1, exemplified in both metals (Pl. II 19). The obverse contains a three line arrangement of the couplet. The reverse inscription is a reproduction of that found on Muhammad Shāh's coins (*P M Cat*, Nos. 2329, 2530), Kābul is called *Dāru-l-mulk*. This reverse type is found in silver of the third year but the couplet is now of the more usual four line form. On coins of the fifth year Kābul is called *Dāru-s-saltanat* and so remains for the rest of the Durrānī régime. Attention is invited to Coin 179 of year 8 (Pl. III 17). A central area type of this date is characteristic of Deira, Derajāt and Multān mints but the Kābul piece is a single specimen. I acquired it at Lahore. The Mughal formula *julūs marmanat mānūs*, Regnal Year associated with Prosperity, reappears on this occasion. The gold coin of the tenth year illustrated at Pl. II 17 is a fine piece of true Durrānī type. There is an excellent series of rupees from the year 1170, 10 to the end of the reign, date 1172 is missing. The arrange-

ment of the reverse legend changes. Pl. III 20 is quite unusual. The word — may or may not be present. Finally in 1175 15 (Coin 189) the reverse inscription (Pl. II 18) becomes static as a rule both Hijri and regnal dates appear on this side. The Kābul coins of Ahmad Shah are full of variety and interest. There were hundreds of them at Bahāwalpūr. The series catalogued is quite representative.

The pretender Sulaiman struck at Kābul in both metals. There is a long couplet on the obverse the reverse legend is similar to that on the coins of Ahmad Shah's last year. I found two or three gold coins (Pl. V 7) and some twenty rupees at Bahāwalpūr. The silver coins exhibit two arrangements of the couplet.

Taimur Shah struck gold and silver at Kābul in 1186 the year of Ahmad's death and Sulaiman's suppression. The reverse is that of Sulaiman's coins and the obverse is occupied by a three line version of Taimur's ingenious but tedious couplet. This type continues till and including 1189 3. In 1189 3 appears a four line arrangement of the couplet with the Hijri year on the obverse together with an exceptional pre-emptment of the reverse legend this outstanding type exists in both metals (Pl. VI 2). But the same year 1189 3 sees a reversion to something more ordinary (Coin 560). The latter type continues with modifications of the obverse till the year 1201 the series is interrupted by Coin 572 of 1201. Coin 577 of 1201 18 revives the reverse arrangement of 572 and this type runs to the end of the reign in 1207 21.

Shah Zaman began in great style with the fine broad pieces illustrated at Pl. VIII 14. They contain his first couplet 71 the arrangement of the reverse is symmetrical and effective. The second couplet 72 appears on a coin of 1212 4 and continues till the end of the reign latest date 1212 8 there is some overlapping as the first couplet is found on a specimen of year 9 (Coin 813). A half and a quarter rupee are his fractional denominations are extremely rare. Half and one double rupees were issued in years 1212 and 1213 the obverse exhibits a couplet. The specimen illustrated at Pl. IX 16 is a fine broad coin with ample margin. It is in the Pitt Rivers Museum Cambridge. The issue of these double rupees must have been large because a fair number have survived the ravages of time. Coin 84 is a specimen of his half rupee 1212 8. The obverse of Taimur Shah's 18th Shah Zaman like these coins was of a fine metal as at Bahāwalpūr.

Coin 123 is a specimen of the reverse legend of 1212 8. It is a very fine specimen.

The reverse of 1212 8 is illustrated at Pl. XII 13 and 14.

it was in my Cabinet. The couplet is clearly different from those on the Ahmad Shāhī and Kashmī coins but cannot be read without the aid of other specimens

Kābul coins of Shujā'u-l-mulk Shāh's second reign appear to be quite rare. I have catalogued one in gold and two in silver, all three British Museum specimens. The obverse legend is a four line arrangement of the normal couplet.

The coins of Mahmūd's second reign exhibit a couplet in which he is called Sultān Mahmūd, the second Hasan. The gold piece of the eighth year in the British Museum is a broad handsome coin, the lettering of the reverse legend is expanded in a bold decorative style known as *tughra* (Pl XII 14). The rupees of the second and fifth years are full weight, that of year eight conforms to a standard of about 165 grams.

The Kābul currency of Aiyūb appears to be very scarce, one specimen, a rupee, is catalogued. It is on the reduced standard of some 165 grams and exhibits the usual couplet.

Shujā'u-l-mulk Shāh was restored at Kābul by British arms in A H 1255, A D 1839. Coins were freely struck in both gold and silver and are listed in one or the other metal of years 1255, 56, 58, and 59, date 1257 is missing. Kābul was evacuated by the British garrison on the 6th January 1842 and Shujā' was murdered three months later. The Hijrī year 1258 began on the 12th February 1842, the money of year 1259 is posthumous. The only type catalogued in gold is Pl XIV 10, all three coins listed are full weight. The rupee illustrated at Pl XIV. 12 is a broad coin weighing 177 grams. It was followed in the same year, 1255, by a similar piece but of the normal diameter and weight some thirty grams less. During the remainder of the dynasty the rupees conform to this Bālakzai standard of about 145 grams. Coin 1220 of 1255 is a couplet piece, the couplet is elucidated for the first time. The same distich is found on the silver money of Ahmad Shāhī mint. On a rupee of year 1259 the title *Durr i Durri ān* is revived.

Rupees of Fath Jang are known on the weight standard of about 145 grams, and of year 1258. A few specimens of type Pl XIV 17 exist. The solitary couplet coin cannot be read without the aid of other specimens. A third type exhibits the title *Durr i Durri ān*.

KASHMIR

Lat. 34 5 Long. 74° 50'

	G	S	C.
Ahmad	1	13	2
Sulaiman	—	1	—
Taimur Shāh	2	22	11
Zaman	—	15	16
Mahmud. First reign	—	5	4
Qalgar	—	2	—
Shuja Second reign	—	7	6
Shah Naru-d-din	2	9	1
Mahmud. Second reign	—	9	7
Aliyab	—	2	—

Coins bearing the mint name Kashmīr were struck at Srinagar the capital of the Province. Kashmīr is in a different category from such Indian mints as Sind. It was not ceded by the Mughals to Nadir Shāh but was taken from them by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni. This outlying mountain valley remote and difficult of access, was in the times of the later Durrānis a refuge for rebels and pretenders and a bone of contention between Afghans and Sikhs. The coins of Kashmīr mint, as might be expected, are apt to differ from the general Durrāni issues. Gold is very rare only five coins of this metal are listed and all are up to the full Mughal weight standard. On the other hand copper is unusually abundant. The silver currency of Taimur Shāh and his successors is struck to a reduced standard of about 170 grains the metal is often debased though the style is up to the average. G Forster visited Kashmīr in 1783 during the reign of Taimur Shāh and has something to say about the coinage. The rupee is the current coin of Kashmire, and that struck at Moradabad in Rohilcund is held in the greatest estimation. From the baseness of the silver a large discount is allowed on that of Kashmire. Copper money of the value of a halfpenny and cowreys a small marine shell compose the other currency of this province. (*Journey from Bengal*, &c. London, 1803)

There are aberrations of regnal date which may or may not be significant. The copper coins are sometimes just lumps of metal and the weights differ so much that it is difficult to deduce definite standards.

The solitary gold piece of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, dated 1167, 6 is the sole numismatic memorial of the Afghan invasion of the Happy Valley in A.D. 1753-54. There was an interlude marked by an issue of coin in the name of Alamgir II. Kashmīr was annexed to the

Durrānī empire in A.D. 1762, A.H. 1176, and a silver currency was established in the same year. Rupees of Ahmad Shāh are by no means common, even the best specimens weigh three or four grains less than the full Mughal standard of 178 grains. There are different arrangements of the legends. Copper is very scarce. The specimens catalogued belonged to Mr. R. Sutcliffe and have been described by Mr. Valentine. They were collected in Kashmīr fifty years ago by a missionary, the Rev J. Doxie.

A rupee struck in the name of the pretender Sulaimān was an unexpected and pleasing discovery, I found the coin in Srinagar itself.

Taimūr Shāh coined extensively in silver and copper but the two gold coins in the Rodgers Collection at Lahore are the only specimens in this metal known to me. On one of them Kashmīr is called *Dāru-s-saltanat*, 'Seat of the Sultanate', an epithet which is found on no other coin of this mint¹. The second gold coin is a fine broad piece which exhibits a deviation from the normal couplet, the word *کد*, 'may make', being displaced by *کد*, 'may strike'.

Rupees with the *کد* couplet appeared regularly throughout the reign. The style is good and characteristic of the mint but the metal is apt to be inferior and the weight standard is only about 170 grains. This reduced standard is retained till the end of the dynasty. As at other mints there are aberrations of regnal date. Taimūr Shāh began to reign in 1186, so his first year is 1186-7 and year 10 is 1195-6. But according to the Kashmīr rupees this tenth regnal year is 1197-8. Similarly year 12 is 1199-1200, year 17 is 1204-5, and year 19 is 1206-7, on these data the first regnal year should be 1188-9. All the catalogued rupees on which both Hijri and regnal dates are legible support this inference except the earliest coin of all, which is dated 1187, 1. I cannot say if the matter has any significance. Copper coins of Taimūr are common to this day in the Srinagar bazar. The year 13 is 1200-1 as on the rupees.

Zamān Shāh also struck abundantly in silver and copper at Kashmīr. The earliest listed rupee is dated 1208, 2 (Pl IX 8). This type runs till 1212, 5. In the same year the words *julūs marmanat mānūs* are dropped from the reverse legend and the mint is called *Khitṭa Kashmīr*, the territory or district of Kashmīr (Pl IX 9). The new style is repeated in 1213, 6 but that year sees another arrangement of the same reverse legend surrounded by an ample margin (Pl IX 10). This recurs in 1213, 7 and 1214, 7. Finally in 1214, 7 the epithet *Khitṭa* is omitted and this last type continues into the eighth

¹ Entry 75 of Longworth Dames' *Coins of the Durrānīs* is incorrect.

year (Pl. IX 11) The rupees of Zamān Shāh are well struck and exhibit the entire legends but the metal is inferior and the weight standard is about 170 grains as already remarked. The regnal dates are correct. Kashmīr is the only common copper mint of Zamān. A sword appears sometimes as the mint mark the weights vary considerably It is possible to deduce heavy, medium and light denominations of say 210 170 and 120 grains respectively but one piece of 267 grains is far heavier than the rest and corresponds to the heavy copper coins of Taimur

The silver currency of Mahmūd's first reign bears his general couplet. It includes a quarter rupee of date 1217 2 (Pl. X, 18) The reverse type changes in 1218, 3 to that illustrated at Pl. X, 14 Copper coins are catalogued of years one and two

Silver coins were struck at Khitṭa Kashmīr in the name of Qaiṣar Shāh the dates are 1222 1 and 1223 2

The rupees of the second reign of Shujā bear a couplet peculiar to Kashmīr mint (p. xxxii) All years are recorded from 1218 to 1223 inclusive. The reverse of some of the copper coins merely bears the regnal year and a sword or swords

Handsome double mohurs, on the full Mughal standard of 168 grains, were struck at Khitṭa Kashmīr bearing the name of the country's patron saint Shāh Nuru-d-dīn (pp. xxix-xxx) Two or three specimens are known of date 1225 2 with a square area obverse (Pl. XIII, 10) The companion piece of 1225 3 (Pl. XIII 11) is the only specimen known to me. The silver coins of Nuru-d-dīn range from 1223 1 to 1223 5 The handsome and unique piece illustrated at Pl. XIII 12 weighs 224 grains the only silver coin of this weight throughout the Durrānī series I found several copper coins in the Srinagar bazar they are lumps of metal weighing from 115 to 120 grains. A legible Hyrī date is 1225

The Kashmīr coins of Mahmūd's second reign are difficult to interpret Shujā (1218-24) was defeated by Mahmūd in 1224 and Mahmūd's precarious tenure of power ended in his ejection from Kābul by the Barakzais in 1233 Thereupon Mahmūd retired to Hirāt Mahmūd's rupees are of Khitṭa Kashmīr and bear the legends found on the last issue of his first reign (Pl. X, 14) with different arrangement and style. The earliest piece on the list is dated regnal year 6 but the unit figure of the Hijrī date is illegible the piece of the seventh year has the full date 1225 It is plain that these regnal years count from the first reign.

Four Kashmīr rupees are recorded on p. 357 of Mr Longworth Dames *Coins of the Durrānīs* under the name of Muhammad Shāh, with dates 1227 28 30 and 32 There is no word of explanation

beyond the reference to M^r W Theobald I do not know of any Durrānī Muhammad Shāh who struck coin. The mystery is explained by an entry in the Theobald Sale Catalogue, 1901, 'Durrani or Afghan rupees of Nū'uddīn Muhammad Shāh of Kashmīr (4)' The rupees appear to be either of Shāh Nūru-d-dīn or of Mahmūd Shāh.

The name of the Sadozai princeling Aiyūb Shāh, who held his court under sufferance at Pashāwar, is found on Kashmīr rupees of dates 1231, 1 and 1234, 2. On the issues of 1234, 1 the mint is called Khittā Kashmīr. The couplet contains a punning allusion to Aiyūb's protector, the Bānakzai chief Muhammad 'Azīm Khān.

Kashmīr was annexed by Ranjit Singh in A.H. 1234, A.D. 1819.

LĀHOR

Lat 31° 35' Long 71° 20'

	G	S	C
Nādir	1	2	—
Ahmad	2	18	—
Taimūrī Shāh Nizām	2	3	—
Zamān	1	2	—

Nādir Shāh, in his advance upon Shāhjahānābād, occupied the capital of the Panjab in December, A.D. 1738 (ninth month of year A.H. 1151). He returned by Lāhor at the end of the following May, or early in A.H. 1152, which year began on April 10th, A.D. 1739. Coins of Lāhor are very rare, four specimens are known. The mint name is attended by its epithet Seat of the Sultanate. The only piece of date 1151 is the double mohur of the نادر السلطان type in the British Museum. Its poor style and abnormal weight are suspicious but it is probably genuine¹. There is a fine double rupee dated 1152 at Berlin. The couplet type is exemplified by two rupees, that catalogued was in my Cabinet, while the second is Coin 2782 in the Third Part of the White King Sale Catalogue.

Ahmad Shāh invaded India soon after his accession, and Afghan troops entered Lāhor on the 22nd January 1748, this was also the first month of A.H. 1161 which commenced on the 2nd January. The Durrānī retired to Qandahār at the end of that cold weather and Lāhor was reoccupied by the Mughals at the beginning of April. Ahmad again took Lāhor in April, 1752 (A.H. 1165), and annexed the

¹ The coin was acquired by the British Museum from Mr C. J. Rodgers. It is the piece illustrated at *Num. Chron.*, 1882, Pl. XV and R. S. P., Pl. VII. 215.

north west Panjab. Five years later he deputed his son Taimūr to govern the Panjab the Derajāt and Sind. These events are reflected in the coinage. Gold and silver were struck at Lāhor in the year 1161. The initial type bears the usual couplet on the obverse while the reverse has the words Ahmad Shāh Emperor Pearl of Pearls in addition to the normal legend. There is a gap between 1161 and 1165 according to expectation and the Mughal emperor Aḥmad Shāh Bahadur was issuing money in these years (*P M Cat.*, p 359). The Durrāni coinage recommences in 1165 5 but there is another hiatus till the tenth year with the Mughal Alamgīr II striking in 1168 1169 1171 and 1172 (*P M Cat.*, p 374). The coins of Taimur Shāh as governor are dated 1170 1171 and 1173. It was a very disturbed time and the currency reflects the prevailing confusion. Alamgīr II was assassinated in 1173 and Mughal coins cease with the end of his reign. Durrāni rupees continued to issue from 1173 till 1180 when Lāhor was taken by the Sikhs. A Sikh rupee of Lāhor mintage dated *Sambat* 1823 or A.D 1766 equivalent to A.H. 1179-80 inaugurates a regular issue by the Sikh commonwealth.

Taimur Shāh took no steps to enforce his claims in the central Panjab. Shāh Zamān invaded India and occupied Lāhor without serious opposition on two separate occasions. He entered that city at the beginning of A.D 1797 but was compelled to retire by the rebellion of his half brother Maḥmūd at Hirāt. Zamān again penetrated as far as Lāhor in November 1798 but once more had to beat a hasty retreat owing to the invasion of Khurāsān by a Persian army. There are numismatic memorials of both Indian adventures. I found several pieces at Bahāwalpūr in gold and silver of an issue struck at Lāhor in 1211 4 by Shāh Zamān. These coins exhibit the first couplet. Coin 840 is a broad handsome rupee dated 1213 6 of the second couplet type. It is a solitary specimen and was collected by me in Lāhor itself.

MURĀDĀBĀD

Lat. 28° 49'	Long. 78 49'
G	S. C
Aḥmad —	1 —

Murādābād is a town in Rohilkhand. Rupees dated 1173 were struck here in the name of Aḥmad Shāh by his ally Najibu-d-daula. A reference is invited to the collective Note under Aonla.

MURSHIDĀBĀD

Lat. 24° 11' Long 88° 18'

	G	S	C
Nādir	—	6	—

The issue of money in the name of Nādir Shāh so far afield as Murshidābād, the capital of Bengal, is explained in a passage from Gladwin's *Bengal Narrative*, it was due to the fear inspired by the deeds of the ferocious tyrant and to the pusillanimity of the Mughal governor. 'When Nādir Shāh plundered Dehly, every part of Hindostan was filled with the dread of a visitation by the merciless invader Sirafrāz Khān (deputy governor of Bengal) ordered coin to be struck and the *khutba* to be read in the name of Nādir Shāh, and remitted to him the revenues of Bengal. After Nādir Shāh's departure, these actions were used by his enemies to injure Sirafrāz Khān with Muhammad Shāh'. (F. Gladwin, *Bengal Narrative*, Calcutta, 1788, p 155)

Nādir Shāh's coins of Murshidābād mint are very scarce, and are known only in silver. A rupee of date A.H. 1152 was illustrated by J. D. Koehler in 1746 but it does not exhibit enough of the legend to ensure a satisfactory reading.¹ O. G. Tychsen embodied the reference on p 212 of his *Introductio in Rem Numariam Muhammedanorum*, Rostock, 1794. The Christ Church coin, dated 1151, is by far the best I have seen and is the only specimen which shows enough of the inscription to make the reading practically certain. The legend is found on no other issue. The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, has a rupee of year 1152 together with the half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth, a unique feature. All were struck from dies much too large and the legends are fragmentary. The Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, possesses all the denominations of year 1152 except the half and the sixteenth. No other fractional piece of Nādir Shāh is known.²

Attention is invited to the unique rupee 57 (Pl I. 18). There is only a vestige of the mint name which may possibly be Murshidābād, the date is 1152. The legends on both faces differ from all the rest, the reverse presents the ampler invocation 'May God perpetuate his kingdom and his autocracy'.

¹ J. D. Koehler, *Historische Münz-Belustigung*, Nürnberg, 1746, vol. 18, p 105

² I repeat the substance of the relevant part of my paper 'Some Notable Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India', *Num Chron*, 1980

MULTĀN

Lat. 30 12' Long. 71° 30'

	G	S.	C
Nādir	—	1	—
Aḥmad	8	19	2
Taimūr as Niḡām	5	37	—
Taimūr Shāh	2	19	13
Zamān	1	6	7
Mahmūd. First reign	—	3	—
Shujā Second reign	2	2	1
Mahmūd. Second reign	—	—	19
Alayb	—	1	—

The ancient and historic city of Multān was a regular mint of the Mughal emperors. It was annexed by Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī in A.H. 1165

I did not know that Nādir Shāh had coined at Multān till I found two or three rupees at Bahāwalpūr. The issue is limited to 1152 the year of his return from Delhi. Muḥammad Shāh also struck at Multān in this year (*P M Cat.* p. 848). The mint name is accompanied by the epithet *Dārū-l-amān*, Abode of Security; this occurs on the Mughal pieces of the first four years of Aurangzeb. There is a double rupee of Nādir in the Hunterian Collection, Glasgow.

Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur issued money at Multān till 1164 4 (*P M Cat.*, p. 861), the first issue of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī is dated 1165 5 and is found in both gold and silver (Pl. IV 5). The tulip mint mark so characteristic of the Multān money appears on the second issue of 1165 5 like the epithet, it dates from Aurangzeb's reign. The epithet itself comes into use on the central area coins of the eighth year. This central area type of year 8 is common to Multān, Dera, Derajāt and Kābul mints, and at Multān is repeated in 1169 9, this ninth year sees a reversion to the usual four line arrangement of the couplet. There are several models of 1170 10 on the last issue of this date the mint name is found without the epithet. Some copper coins are known usually in poor condition. The dates listed are 1170 10 and 1172 12. It is surprising to find the latter year because Taimūr was in full possession of the mint from 1170 as his father's governor.

The striking of money at Multān is continued without a break from 1170 1 to 1183 16 by Taimūr Shāh as governor for his father with his own sequence of regnal dates. The series of rupees in the Panjab Museum is almost complete. The three line arrangement of the couplet does not change but the Hijri year may occur in the first

the second or the third line, all illustrated on Pl V. As on Ahmad's latest coin, the mint name on the first issue of Taimūr Shāh Nizām is without the epithet. The date is 1170, 1 and it is listed in both gold and silver of the same type. In 1172, 2 the epithet appears and continues for the rest of the reign except on an issue of 1173, 2 (Coin 311). There are no less than five entries for the year 1173, 2. The Mahrattas held Multān in parts of 1172 and 1173 and struck rupees there in the name of 'Ālamgīr II (N. S. XLII, p 70 N). The last Durrānī issue of 1173, 2 (Coin 315) exhibits a different arrangement of the reverse from that illustrated at Pl V 4 and this variety with modifications is minted till 1178, 9. In 1179, 9 the words *julūs maimanat mānūs* are dropped from the reverse and type Pl IV 17 continues till the end of the reign. All Taimūr Shāh Nizām's coins of Multān mint are good pieces of the full Indian weight standard.

Multān gold of Taimūr Shāh is scarce, only two specimens are listed, both of 1203, regnal dates 9 and 10. The silver coins confirm the supposition that the early regnal dates at Multān do not count from 1186, the year of accession. The earliest date catalogued in silver is 1194, 3 at other mints 1194 is the eighth year. The year 1198 is 5, 6, and 7. Time stands still in the seventh year which is the regnal equivalent of 1198, 1199, 1200 and 1201. This confusion is due to the fact that Multān was taken by the Sikhs in 1185 and not recovered by the Afghans till 1194 (Cunn, pp. 122, 123). I found at Bahāwalpūr Sikh rupees of Multān mint which cover the period of occupation (*Sambats* 1829 to 1836 inclusive). There are rupees of Taimūr Shāh of 1203, 9 and 1203, 10 which resemble the gold coins, also of 1204, 10 of the same rather inferior type. But now there is a sudden change for the better. In the same year 1204 appeared a broad coin in good style and of the correct regnal date 18 (Pl VII 17), this type continues to the end of the reign, the latest piece in the list being of 1207, 20. The gold and silver coins throughout are of full weight, the mint name is always attended with the epithet. There was an abundant copper issue. Coin 702 bears Taimūr Shāh's imperial titles but appears to be of 1181, the period of the Nizāmat, the coin may have been re-struck. Apart from this anomalous piece, the earliest copper coin, as in silver, is dated 1194, 3. The series exhibits the abnormal regnal dates of the rupees till, as in the case of the silver coins, the type changes and we get the correct issues of 1205, 19 and 1206, 20. The standard appears to be about 185 grains.

The only gold coin of Shāh Zamān described in the Catalogue is a piece at Bahāwalpūr of date 1210 and first regnal year (instead of 3 or 4). Coin 841 is a fine rupee of the first year (Pl IX 13). The couplet differs from that of other mints, the word *قار* 'permanency',

is replaced by **طار** adornment. There are silver coins of 1207 1208 1209 and 1210 all described as the first year abnormalities of regnal date comparable with those of Taimūr Shāh. A gap occurs till 1215 which is correctly designated year 8. Copper as of Taimūr is fairly plentiful and of the same type and weight standard. The regnal dates are correct.

The first reign of Maḥmūd Shāh is represented by two rupees only dates 1216 and 1218 both termed first regnal year.

Coins of the second reign of Shāh Shujā are rare but specimens are listed in all three metals. The copper piece resembles those of Taimūr and Zamān.

The issues of Maḥmūd's second reign are restricted to copper. Coins in this metal are plentiful and cover a long series of dates. Multān was taken by the Sikhs in June, A.D. 1818 A.H. 1233 and subsequent money in the name of Maḥmūd Shāh must have been authorized by them.

The reading Multān on a rupee of Aiyūb Shāh is not certain, the date 1239 is equivalent to A.D. 1823-24. Like the silver coin of Ahmad Shāhī, date illegible, this rupee bears the Kalima and is a single specimen.

NAJIBĀBĀD

Lat. 29	36	Long. 78	23
	G	S	C
Aḥmad	1	1	—

Najibābād is a town in the Bijnor District of the Province of Agra. It took its name from the Rohilla chief Najibu-d-daula. Coins dated 1180 were struck here by Najibu-d-daula in the name of Aḥmad Shāh. This issue must have been occasioned by the Durrānī's last invasion of India, although the Afghan did not advance beyond the Sutlej. At this time Najibu-d-daula was Vazīr at Delhi and coins were being struck at Najibābād in the name of Shāh Ālam II, including an issue of year 1180.

HIRĀT

Lat. 34° 29' Long. 62° 8'

	G	S.	C
Aḥmad	1	5	—
Taimūr Shāh	7	45	—
Zamān	3	10	—
Maḥmūd (continuous at Hīrāt)	—	48	—
Kāmraṇ	—	4	—

Hīrāt is the principal city in the valley of the Hari Rūd River in

the north west corner of Afghanistan. The strategic and commercial importance of Hirāt are due to its situation where roads from India, Persia, and Bukhāra converge; the locality is so fertile that the place has been called 'the granary and garden of Central Asia' (G B Malletson's *Herat*, London, 1880) Ibn Hauqal recorded a glowing description of Hirāt in the tenth century and Ibn Batuta, who visited the place about the year A.D. 1340, wrote of it as the most important city of *Khurāsān*. Hirāt was taken by the Persians in A.D. 1510 and remained in their hands till it surrendered to the Afghan Abdālīs in 1717, it was recovered for Persia by Nādir Shāh early in the year 1738.

Ahmad Shāh took Hirāt from the Persians in the autumn of A.D. 1748, A.H. 1161, and this important frontier stronghold remained in Durrānī hands till the end of the dynasty. Ahmad can only have struck spasmodically at Hirāt as his money of this mint is quite rare. Coins are known of both gold and silver. They are usually dateless and inferior in style but are up to the full Indian weight standards. The only legible date recorded is 1171. The name of the mint is generally attended by its epithet *Dāru-s-saltanat*, Seat of the Sultanate.

Taimūr Shāh struck abundantly at Hirāt in gold and silver on the full Indian standards. There is a long series of rupees which exhibits frequent and capricious changes in the arrangement of the legends and in the position of the dates. As a rule the earlier coins omit and the later pieces show the epithet *Dāru-s-saltanat*. The initial issues bear the pre-accession date 1184. The year 1192 has three different settings of the couplet, one in gold and two in silver. In 1204 commence the characteristic broad issues illustrated at Pl. VII 20 and Pl. VIII 1 which continue to the end of the reign. Coin 667 is a small piece weighing only 14 grains. Posthumous issues were minted for ten years after the death of Taimūr Shāh.

Hirāt was governed by Mahmūd, and Shāh Zamān did not strike money there till the time of his expedition against Hirāt where he arrived on the 14th October, 1797 (fourth month of A.H. 1212). Gold and silver coins issued in 1212 with the second couplet, this type continued to the end of the reign.

Mahmūd Shāh maintained a hold on Hirāt throughout the vicissitudes of his career and I have listed his Hirāt silver separately. I do not know of any gold issue bearing the name of Mahmūd Shāh. The silver coins must have been struck in great abundance. They are common in the bazars and fifty thousand lie at Bahāwalpūr. Every year is represented in the Catalogue from 1216 to 1238 inclusive. The rupee of 1242 is accompanied by a half and a quarter. There are two

halves of 1243 one reverse has the interpolation و لا اله الا الله O He (God) This long series is monotonous and without distinction the striking is shallow The coins become dumpy and debased though the weight is fairly well maintained the metal quality deteriorates after 1232 and the striking of fractions of the rupee in Mahmūd's closing years also points to a growing scarcity of bullion.

Kāmrān became master of Hirāt after the death of his father Mahmūd and a few reduced weight silver coins of Kāmrān are known. Pieces of a couplet and of a non couplet type are listed The latter appear to be quarter rupees while the couplet type is known in the rupee and half rupee size. Dates catalogued are 1248 and 1252, L. White-King had a rupee of year 1254 (W K. 2895) Kāmrān was expelled from Hirāt by Yār Muḥammad Bārakzai in A.H. 1258.

COINS OF NĀDIR SHĀH AND OF
THE DURRĀNĪ DYNASTY STRUCK
IN AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA

NĀDIR SHĀH

(from the capture of Qandahār to his death)

A.H. 1150-1160

A.D. 1738-1747

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1	بکھر Bhakhar	1158	<p>Within double circle containing one of dots</p> <p>نادر حقرا شاهان صا شاه در سلاطین جهان دست سلطان</p> <p>W 167 S 75</p> <p>Date 1155 in York Museum</p> <p>The couplet is</p> <p>سلطان هست در سلاطین جهان شاه شاهان نادر صاحب قیران</p> <p>'Is Sultan over the Sultans of the world, The king of kings Nādir, the Sāhibqirān'</p>	<p>Contained as obverse</p> <p>الله ملکه ح ۱۱۵۸ بکھر صرب</p>
2	پشاور Pashāwar	1154	<p>As 1</p> <p>W 168 S. 8</p>	<p>In circle of dots</p> <p>الله ملکه ح سنة ۱۱۵۴ صرب پشاور</p>
3 B.M.	"	1155	<p>Also I M "</p>	<p>" ۱۱۵۵</p>
4 B M	"	1157	<p>"</p>	<p>" ۱۱۵۷</p>

NÂDIR SHÂH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 5 Paris	سار Pashāwar	1159	As 1 Cabinet de France, Bibliothèque Nationale.	As 2 1159
6 B M	دیرجا Derajat	1159	نادر جبار ساحاں مان بر سلطان حبا سلطان ت سس W 169 S 85	خدا الله ملكه ت 1159 دیرجا سرب M 1 Pl I. 2
7 I.M.		1160	As 6	As 6. 116
8 Vienna	سند Sind	—	As 6 Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna.	In circle on floral field سد سرب
9 B.M	کابل Kabul Daru-l mulk	1157	As 1 W 167 S 8	الله ملكه کابل 115 سرب دارالملک
10 B.M	لاهور Lahor Daru s salgarat	1151	In double circle containing one of dots در تا السلطان ت W 306 3 S. 11 A double mohur of inferior style.	خدا الله ملكه لاهور دار السلطنة سرب 1151 Pl. I 1

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 11 B M.	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1152	نادر ما قرآن حب جهان شاه شاهان مست سلطان در سلاطین W. 177 S. 10 Also in Ashmolean Mu- seum, Oxford.	جلد الله ملکه احمدآباد صرب 1152 سد Pl I 3
12 W K	"	"	Half-rupee " White King Sale Catalogue, Part III, No. 2781.	"
13 B M.	بھکھر Bhakhar	1153	As 1, but no circle. W 176. S. 8.	As 1, but no circle. 1153 Pl I 1.
14	"	1154	"	" 1154
15 B M	"	1155	" W 178	" 1155
16 B M.	"	1156	"	" 1156
17	"	1157	"	" 1157
18	"	1158	"	" 1158
19	"	1159	"	" 1159
20	"	1160	" W. 175. S. 85.	" 1160

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 21 Paris	ساور Peshawar	1151	در نا الساوا ن W 350 S 1-0 Double rupee. Also W.K.	خدا الله ملکه ساور ب مر 1151
22		1153	As 1 W 172 S. 8	As 2 1153
23		1154	W 173	1154
24		1157	W 174	1157
25 B.M.		1158	W 176.	1158
26 B.M.		1159	W 175 "	1159
27		1160	W 175	116
28 B.M.	"	—	W 173 S. 9	خدا الله ملکه فرب ساور Pl 15.
29 B.M.	ک Tatta	—	As 11 W 175 S 8	خدا الله ملکه فرب ک Pl 17
30	دیرجای Derajat	1158	As 6 W 174 S 9	As 6 1158 M 1

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverso
AR 31	دیرجات Derajāt	1159	As 6	As 6 1159
32	"	1160	" W. 176	" 1160
33	سد Sind	—	As 6 W 178.	As 8
34 B M.	"	1153	As 1 W. 177 S. 85	سد 1153 ب صر Pl I 8
35 B M	"	1155	As 6, but date 1155 below legend W. 176 S 8	As 8
36 B M.	"	1156	" 1156 W 177	"
37 B M	"	1157	" 1157 W. 177.	" Pl I 6
38 B M	"	1158	" 1158 W. 177	"
39 B M	"	1160	As 1, but date 1160 to 1 of last line W. 176	"
40 B M	سهرند Sahrind Dāru-l-aman	1152	As 1. W. 176. S. 85	الله ملکه دارالامن 1152 صر سهرند Pl. I 9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 41	ساز جهان آباد Shahja hanabad Daru-l Khilafat	1151	As 1 W 176 S 9	الله ملکہ خاند 1151 ساز جهان آباد عرب دار الخلافه
42		1152	" W 176	1152 PL I. 10
43 Berlin	عظیم آباد Aḡimā- bad	1151	نادر ساز بادساز غارک 1151 مبارک W 172 Kaiser Friedrich Mu- seum, Berlin	عظیم آباد عرب میمنه مانوس حاجی احمد سند M 2. Pl I. 11
44 B.M.	قندهار Qandahar	1150	In dotted circle در نا السلطه ت W 350 8 S 11 Double rupee.	الله خاند ملکہ قندهار ب عرب 1150
45 B.M.	"		Contained in elaborate circular border as 44 broad and thin W 103 S 95	PL I 12

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 46	قندهار Qandahār	1150	As 41, dumpy piece W. 101. S. 75.	As 41
47	کابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	1157	As 9. W 175 S .85.	As 9.
48	قابل Kābul (written Qābul) Dāru-s- saltanat	1159 7	As 6; also in B.M Both specimens came from Ba- hāwalpūr. W 175 S 8	قابل السلطنة 1159 دار صرب
49 BM	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1152	Legend complete in circle. نادر حقیران شاهان صا شاه در سلاطین جهان هست سلطان W 172 S 95(rubbed) Also W K.	In circle الله ملکه حلد دار السلطنة لاهور ب صر 1152 Pl. I. 14.
50 Berlin	„	1152	In triple circle در نا السلطان ن W 352 S 1 05 Double rupee	الله حلد ملکه دار لاهور السلطنة ب صر 1152 Pl I 13.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
51 ¹ Ch.Ch	مرشدآباد Murshid Abad	1151 1	ار نادر سے گیتی شاه رو در مهر و ماه سکه 1151 داده رب تازہ W 176 S 85 Christ Church Library Oxford. The couplet is — داده رب تازہ رو در مهر و ماه ار سکه نادر سے گیتی شاه Given beauty fresh of face on the sun and moon (gold and silver) By the stamp of Nādir Shah Asylum of the Uni verse	مانوس مسمی احد سے طوس ضرب مرشد آباد
52 Ashmo- lean Berlin		1152 1	As 51 but larger char acters. 1151 S. 95	As 51 Pl L 15
53 Ashmo- lean			As 52 W 88 Half rupee.	" Pl L 16
54 Ashmo- lean Berlin			W 43 Quarter rupee.	Pl L 17
55 Ashmo- lean Berlin		"	"	"

¹ Described and illustrated in my paper Some Notable Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India Part III Num. Chron., 1930

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 56 Ashmo- lean	مرشدآباد Murshid- ābād	1152 1	As 52 W. 11. Sixteenth rupee.	As 51
57 B M	Murshid- ābād (?)	„	نادر شاه نادر شاه صاحب قران سکه مبار 1152 W. 175 S 85	الله ملکه حلد و سلطانه سه احد صرب مرشده Pl I 18.
58 B M.	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	1152	نادر حقیران شاهان ما شاه در سلاطین جهان هست سلطان W. 175 S. 95	الله ملکه حلد دارالامان 1152 صرب ملتان Pl. II. 1.
59 Glas- gow	„	1152	As 58 W. 352 S 11 Double rupee. Hunterian Collection, Glasgow.	As 58.
60 B M	نادرآباد Nādir- ābād	1151	In dotted circle, as 10. W 353 S 105. Double rupee	In dotted circle الله حلد ملکه نادرآباد ب صر 1151 Pl. II 2.
61 B M	„	1151	„ W 105. S. 75.	As 60

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 62	نادراہاد Nadirā hād	1152	In dotted circle, as 10 W 352 S 10. Double rupee.	As 60 1152
Æ 63 B.M.	بہکھر Bhakhar	1156	نادر شاہ فلوس W 291 S 85. Dates 1151 in Eugene Leggett Coin Catalogue, Karachi, and 1157 (W K.).	بہکھر 1151 فرب
64 B.M.		1158	W 287 S -85	" 1158
65 B.M.		1158	" W 243 S 95	" 115
66 B.M.	ساور Pa.hāwar	1160	نادر السلطان ن W 192 S. 75	خالد اللہ ملکہ سہ 116 فرب ساور

Pl. II 3

Coin 2784 in the White King Sale Catalogue is a rupee of Dera Fath mint, date 1154 weight 170 grains—see Mint Note on Derajat. I know nothing farther about this piece.

I

AHMAD SHĀH

A.H. 1160-1186.

A.D. 1747-1772.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 1 I M	اتک Atak (Attock)	— 15	<p>The following couplet arranged in four lines</p> <p>ار قادر نیچوں ش ناحمد نادرشاه حکم سکہ زن ترسیم و ررہ ار اوج ما تا نماہ W 167 S 73. Date 17 (W K. 2818).</p>	<p>مادوس میمت حلاوس صرب ۱۵ اتک سنہ</p>
2 B M	”	1181 21	<p>As 1</p> <p>To 1 of second line =</p> <p>W 168 S 8</p>	<p>As 1</p> <p>M 1.</p> <p>PI II 4</p>
3 B M	احمد شاہی Ahmad Shāhī Ashrafu- l-bilād	1171 11	<p>On dotted field</p> <p>ار قادر نیچوں ش ناحمد نادرشاه حکم رن ترسیم و ررہ اوج ماہی تا نماہ W 535. S. 95</p> <p>In weight equivalent to the Persian <i>ashrafī</i></p>	<p>On dotted field</p> <p>احمد شاہی اشرف البلاد ب ۱۱ صرب سنہ</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 4	احمد سامی Ahmad Shāhī Aghrafu l bilād	— 22	As 3 W 168 S 70	احمد سامی اسراٹ البلاد میمنت خلوس مانوس عرب سنة ۲۲
5 I.M.		— 22	As 3 but without و between رسم and رر	۲۲
5 A Bah		— 23	As 5	As 4
6 Bah.	بہکھر Bhakhar	1168 8	As 3 111	مانوس میمنت خلوس عرب بہکھر
7 Bah.		1177	Within central foliation احمد در دران ۳ Surrounding the area couplet starting and end ing at the top of the coin, reading outwards.	In foliation مانوس میمنت خلوس ۷۷ بہکھر ۱۱ عرب
8 I.M.	ساور Pahāwar	1161 1	As 3 but احمد ۱۱۶۱ L. second line. W 169 S 78	مانوس میمنت خلوس احد عرب ساور
9	"	— 9	As 3. W 168 Date 21 (V.K. 2819).	M. 2. ۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 10 B M	دیره Dera	1166 5	As 3, but احمد ۳, date ۱۱۶۶ over third line. W. 169 S. 85.	مانوس میمت سه حلوس ب صر دیره M 3
11 B M I M	"	8	As 7 W. 170 S 8	Within foliated central area on dotted field, all surrounded by a circle and then by a circle of dots مانوس میمت سه حلوس ^۸ صر دیره Pl II 5
12	"	9	As 3. W. 170 S 75	On dotted field as 10; no mark ۹ Pl. II 7
13 B M.	"	1170 10	As 10, above second line ۱۱۷۰. W 169	In circle of dots ا سه ب صر دیره M 4 Pl. II 8
14	"	1175 15	As 10 ۱۱۷۰ W. 170 S .7	As 13 ۱۰

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 15 I.M	دیره Dera	1175 16	As 10 1175 W 170 S 7	As 15 1175
16 I.M.		1184 25	1184 W 169 S. 75	1184
17 B.M. I.M.	دیرجہ Derajat	1161	As 10 but different style. W 167 S. 78	1161 ت دیرجہ ب 1161 Pl. II. 10
18 B.M.		1180	As 7 rude style. W 168 S 75	مانوس میمہ حلوں دیرجہ ت عرب 11
19	"	— 23	As 10 W 167 S 78. Also in I.M.	Within double circle, poor style سے ۲۳ ب عرب ت دیرجہ Pl II 11
20 B.M	رکاب Rikab Mubāral	1173 Month Muhar ram (New year's Day)	On flowered field as 5 W 169 S 88	Within rayed and dotted border on flowered field مہارک ماہ محرم ب عرب ۲۳ کا 11 Pl II 6

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A ⁷ 21 I M	سهرند Sahrind	— 1	حکم شد از قادر بیچون شاه ناحمد ناد رن بر سیم و زر س ار اوج ماهی تا نما W. 168. S. 8	مانوس میمب احد سه جلوس صرب سهرند
22	"	— 1	As 21, but differently arranged	As 21 Pl. II 14
23 I M	"	1172 —	As 21. W. 168 S. 75	مانوس میمب 1172 سه جلوس صرب سهرند
24 B M	"	— 16	"	" 16
25	شاه جهان اناد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- Khulāfat	1170 11	As 3, 117. to 1 of second line A broad coin with legends in the imperial Delhi style W 167 S 103.	فته جهان اناد دار الخلا شاه ن صرب جلوس میمب مانوس 11 سه
26	"	1173 14	As 25 1173 W 168. S 85	As 25 14
27	"	1173 14	As 25 but broader, ringed. W 166 S 125	"
28 B M	"	1173 14	As 25, broad thin coin, ringed. W 171 S 145	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 29 L.M.	ساز جهان آباد Shahjahanabad Durrani Khilafat	1173 14	As 26 but Durrāni style W 165 S 85	As 26
30 B.M.		1173 14	In triple circle on dotted field. سد ار قادر محمود باحمد بادشاه ۱۱۳ زن برسيم و درار اوج ماهی تا W 167 S 135 A fine broad piece.	Pl. II 9
31 L.M.		1174 15	As 29 Durrāni style. ۱۱۷۳	As 29 10 Pl. II. 12
32 B.M.	فرخ آباد Farrukh abad Ahmad nagar	1178 15	As 3 but large bold characters date ۱۱۷۷ to L. of second line. W 167 S 11	مالوس موسب 10 سنة خلوس غرب احمدنگر فرخ آباد M. 5
				Pl. II. 13
33 B.M.	کابل Kabul Durrani mulk	1161 1	Three-line form of couplet date ۱۱۶۱ W 168 S 85	خلوس موسب مالوس دارالملک غرب کابل احد Pl. II. 19

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Y 34 B M I M	Kābul <i>Dārū-s-sallānat</i>	1170 10	As 5, date 1170. to l of second line W. 167 S 85	On flowered field ۱. سہ لساطۃ دار ۱ کا ب صر Pl II 17
35	„	1181 21	As 5, but both dates on reverse W. 168	In double circle لساطۃ دار ۱ کانل ۱۱۸۱ صر ۲۱ سہ Pl II 18
36 B M	„	1185 25	„ W 168 S. 8.	„ ۱۱۸۵ ۲۵
37	„	1186 25	„ W. 168.	„ ۱۱۸۶ ۲۵
38 B M	کشمیر Kashmīr	1167 6	As 203, 1167 to l. of third line W 168 S 82	In triple circle مانوس میمنب ۶ سہ جلوس ب صر کشمیر To l of last line M 6 Pl II 15. C 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 39 LM	لاهور Lahor Dārū s salṭanat	1161 1	ار مادر بیخون د سد ۱۱۶۱ حکم احمد نادسا ک رن فرسم و ررا روح مام تا نما W 168 S 9	احمد ساء نادسا در دران احد غرب دار السلطنة لاهور ممسب حلوس مانوس PL II. 16
40 LM		1175 15	In circle as 3 date ۱۱۰۰ to L. of second line. W 165 S 85	In circle لاهور دار السلطنة غرب حلوس ممسب مانوس ۱۰ س
41 LM	ملتان Multan	1165 5	As 8 ۱۱۶۰ above third line. W 169 S 8	مانوس ممسب حلوس غرب ملتان M 7 in loop of س of حلوس
42 LM		1166 5	As 41 but ۱۱۶۶ W 169 S 8.	مانوس ممسب س حلوس غرب ملتان M 8
43		1167 8	As 41; broad coin in good style. Date ۱۱۶۶ to L. of second line W 171 S 9	As 42. ۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Y 44 I M.	Multān <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	8	In double circle as 7, no Hijri year. W 169. S. 87.	In foliation surrounded by double circle مانوس میمت سۛ ۛ جلوس ملتان دار الامان صرب
45 B M I M	"	1169 9	As 11 Date ۛۛۛ reading outwards at eight o'clock W. 171 S 8	As 11, but different style Date ۛ in loop of س of سۛ without word حاس Pl III 1
46	"	1170 9	Couplet in four lines as 5, but ۛۛ above third line W. 171 S 83	مانوس میمت سۛ حاس صرب دار الامان ملتان M 8.
47	"	1170 10	As 46	As 46 ۛ.
48	Multān	1170 10	"	As 42. ۛ.
49 Bah	نجیب آباد <i>Najīb- ābād</i>	1180 21	Couplet, date ۛۛۛ. 1 second line	اناد نجیب صرب حاس میمت مانوس ۛۛ سۛ
50 I M	هرات <i>Hirāt</i>	—	As 5; dates off the coin. W 169 S 8	On flowered field in triple circle, whole sur- rounded by one of dots ما هرات نوس ۛ میمت صرب حاس Pl III 2.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
51	Atak	— 9	As 1 W 176 B 85	مالوس ممنبا سنة حاروس قرب اتاك
52		1170 11	As 1 " l. of second line.	مالوس ممنبا حاروس قرب " " اتاك سنة To r of حاروس M. 9
53		1171 11	As 1 but " " l. third line and no , between سم and رر	As 52. "
54 I.M.		— 13	As 1	13
55 B.M.		— 14		14
56 I.M.		— " -		مالوس ممنبا " " سنة حاروس قرب اتاك
57 ¹		— 19		As 57 19
58	"	— 21	W 172	21

¹ A specimen in the British Museum is countermarked with الحج, and an illegible date

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
58 A Bah.	اتاك Atak	1181	As 1	Like 56, but ^ا to 1 of اتاك
59 I M	"	— 22	W 169 S 9	As 52 rr
60	احمد شامي Ahmad Shāhī Ashrafu- l-bilād	1171 11	In triple circle, as 5 Date 1171 1 second line W 177 S 9	In double circle, outer one of dots احمد شامه اشرف البلاد صرب سنة 11
61	"	— 11	As 60, but سيم و زر W. 176 S. 9	As 60
62 B M	"	1172 12	As 61 Date 1172 at nine o'clock W 180 S 9	احمد شامه ۱۲ البلاد سنة ف صرب اشرف Pl III 4
63 B M	"	1172 12	" W 178 S .95	شامه احمد البلاد ۱۲ اشرف سنة صرب Pl III 3
64	"	— 16	" W 175 S. 8	As 60 ۱۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 65 ¹ B.M.	احمد سامی Ahmad Shahī Ashrafu l-bilād	— 17	As 61 W 177 S 9	احمد سامی اسرف البلاد میمنہ خلوس مانوس عرب سہ ۱
66		1178 18	^A at 9 o'clock	As 65 1A
67		1180 20	As 66 A	r
68 L.M.	"	1182 23	r	rr
69 L.M.		1182 23	r	r ³
70		1184 23	r	r ³
71 L.M.	"	— 25		ro
72	"	— 26	W 175 S 85	r ¹ Pl. III. 5
73 B.M.	انولہ Ānwala (Aonla)	1173 14	In double circle couplet, date r W 172 S 9	مانوس میمنہ r ³ خلوس سہ عرب انولہ M 10 Pl III 6

¹ Other dates of this type at Bahāwalpur 1174 13 and —, 16 I have seen a specimen of date — 19 surcharged راجح || r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 74	انوالہ Ānwala (Anwala)	— 14	As 73, but باحمد and date off coin W 171.	As 73 ۱۴
75 B M	„	1171 14	As 73, باحمد and date ۱۱۷۴ to 1 of second line W 172 S .9.	As 73.
76 B M	„	— 14 Counter- struck 1188	As 73 W 171	As 73; countermarked with ۱۱۸ رائج ۸ in lozenge
77 B.M	„	— 14 Counter- struck 1191	„ W 171	As 73, countermarked with ۱۱۹۱ رائج in cartouche.
78	بریلی Bareli	1173 14	As 73, but باحمد ۱۱۷۳ W. 171	On dotted field مانوس میمت ۱۴ جلوس سه یلح صرب
79 B M	„	1174 14	As 78 ۱۱۷۴ W 172	As 78 Pl III 7
80 I M B M	بھکھر Bhakhar	— 3	قادر بیچوں شاہ ار نہ احمد ناد حکم شہ سم و ررار اوح کہ ما تا سہ ہی نہاء رد بر W 176 S 75 An unusual arrangement in small neat lettering, رد instead of ر	جلوس مانوس میمت ۳ بھکھر صرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
81 R	بہکھر Bhakhar	116- 4	As 80 date 111- in tiny figures under the word سم Also I.M	As 80 ۴
82 B.M	"	1165 5	As 81 1110 W 175	۵
83	"	1166 7	Couplet in three lines. W 175	مالوس میست حلوس سنہ ب سر بہکھر
84 B.M		1166 7	In triple circle as 3 1111 W 174 S 9	In triple circle مالوس میست حلوس سر بہکھر
85		— 8	As 3 W 177 S 9	As 84 Pl. III. 10.
86 B.M		8	۱۱۱ W 176 S 8۰	In foliation مالوس میست حلوس سنہ بہکھر سر
88 A Tab.	Bhakhar	9	"	As 86 Mint name writ ten بہکھر ۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 87	Bhakhar	1169	As 7 W 177 5	As 86, but 1116 and no regnal date, 19 over سسه and 111 of صرب
87 A Bah	"	1170	"	حلوس میمنت دهکهر 1117 صرب
88	"	1170	W. 177 "	As 87, but word سسه omitted, date 1117 1 حلوس
89	"	1171	" W 178	As 88 11171
90	"	1172	"	" 11172
91	"	1173	"	" 11173
92	"	1174	" W 177 S 95	" 11174
93	"	1175	"	" 11175
94 IM	"	1177	"	" 11177
95 BM LM	"	1178	"	" 11178 PI III 12.
96 BM	"	1178	" W 178 S 9	In foliated area حلوس میمنت مانوس دهکهر ب صرب 11178 PI III 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 96 A Bah	Bhakhar	20	As 7	As 96 but r to l. of سر
97		1179	W 178 S 95	In foliated area as 88 but date arranged dif ferently
98		1179	W 178 S 95	As 96 1179
99 LM		1180		11
100		1180	W 175	In eight foil area خلوس میمنه 11 مانوس بہکھر سر
101	"	1183	W 176	As 96 1183
102 B.M.	"	1183	Couplet in three lines. W 175 S 7	As 96 1183
			A thick dumpy coin in interrupting the series.	
103		1184	As " W 175 S 95 Also B.M.	As 96 1183
104	پارہ Pahāwar	1161 1	As 8 1171	As 8 احد
			W 175 S 85	To l. of mint name M 2

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
105	پشاور Pashāwar	1161 2	As 8 ۱۱۶۱	As 104 ۲
106	"	1162 2	" ۱۱۶۲	" ۲
107 I M	"	1161 3	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۳
108 I M	"	— 4	" Date of coin	" ۴
109 B M	"	1167 7	In double circle ۷ احمد شاہ در دران W. 17 3 S 45	In dotted circle ۱۱۶۷ صرب پشاور Pl III 9
110	"	1170 10	As 8, but احمد ۱۱۷۰	As 8 ۱
111	"	1171 11	As 110 ۱۱۷۱	" ۱۱
112 I M	"	— 12	"	" ۱۲
113 B M	"	— 14	"	" ۱۴
114 I M	"	— 15	"	" ۱۵
115	"	1176 16	" ۱۱۷۶	" ۱۶
116	"	1177 17	" ۱۱۷۷	" ۱۷
117	"	— 18	"	" ۱۸

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
118 I M	ساوڑ Pashāwar	— 19	As 110	As 8. ۱۱
119 I.M.		— 22		" ۲۲
120		1183 23	11۸۳ W 175 S 9	۲۳
121		1184 24	11۸۴	۲۴
122		1185 25	11۸۵	۲۵
123	"	1186 26	11۸۶ W 176 S 9	۲۶ PL. III. 13
124 B M	کے Tatta	1171 —	Couplet in three lines. W 176 S 75	مالوس میست سه حلوس ب سر سه --۷۱
125 I.M.	"	— 14	As 124 W 177	As 124 but ۱۴ over سه
126 B.M.	دیرہ Dera	— 1	As 3 W 175 S 8	In double circle, outer one of dots احد سه ب سر دیرہ L. top line M 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 127 B M	ديرة Dera	1166 5	As 33, date 1166 W. 175 S 85	مانوس ميمب سنة حاوس ب صر ديرة M 12
128	„	1166 5	As 3, but احمد , 1166 over third line W 175 S. 85	As 127 M 12 in loop of س of حاوس
129	„	1167 6	As 128 1167	As 128 ٦
130	„	1167 7	„ 1167	„ ٧
131	„	1168 7	„ 1168	„ ٧
132	„	1168 8	„ 1168	„ ٨
133	„	8	As 7. W 176 S 85	As 11
134	„	9	„	„ ٩
135	„	1169 9	As 3, 1169 l of second line W 175 S 85	In double circle, outer one of dots ٩ سنة ب صر ديرة To l of top line M 13.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 136	سپه Dera	1170 10	As 8. 11 v	As 135 1
137 B.M	"	1170 10	As 8 but date 11 above second line.	" 1
138	"	1170 12 sic	As 137 11	" 17
139	"	1170 13 sic	" 11	" 17
140		1173 13	As 137 but larger char acters. 11 r	" 17
141	"	1173 14	As 140 11 r	" 17
142	"	1174 14	" 11 r	" 17
143	"	1175 15	As 137 11 o	" 10
144	"	1175 16	" 11 o	" 17
145	"	1176 16	" 11 v	" 17
146	"	1177 17	" 11	" 1
147	"	1178 18	" 11	" 1
148		1179 19	" 11 v	" 17

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 149 B M.	دیره Dera	1180 20	As 137 1180 W. 175	As 135. r Pl III. 18
150	"	1180 21	" 1180	" r1
151	"	1180 sic 22	" 1180 W 175 S 85	" r2
152	"	1182 23	" 1182	" r3
153	"	1182 24	" 1182	" r4
154 I M	"	1184 24	" 1184	" r4
155	"	1185 25	" 1185	" r5
156	"	1185 26	" 1185 W. 176	" r6
157	دیرجات Derajāt	1168	As 7 W 178 S 9	In foliated area مادوس میمب حلوس دیرجا ت 1168 صرب
158 B M	Derahjāt	1173	As 3, very poor style W 177. S. 85	In double circle 1173 حات ب صر دیره

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 159 B.M.	دیرجات Derajāt	1180	As 7 very poor style. W 175	As 157 11A
160		118-?	As 7 W 168	In foliated area مانوس ممنب حلوس حاب قرب دیر - ۸۱۱ س
161		— 23	As 3 W 167 S. 8 Also B.M.	۲۳ س ب ق ت دیرجا To 1 of top line M 14
162 B.M.	"	1183 23	As 3; date 11۸۳ over second line W 170 S 9	In triple circle ۲۳ س ت قرب دیرجا ب 11۸۳ R. top line, star P] III. 11
163	سهرند Sabrind	— 1	As 21 W 173 S 85 Also L.M.	As 21
164 B.M.		1161 4	Couplet in three lines. 11۶۳	مانوس ممنب س سنة حلوس قرب سهرند

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
165 R	سهرند Sahrind	1171 14	As 164 1171 ¹⁴ W. 173	As 164 14
166 B M	"	1171 15	" 1171 ¹⁵	" 15
167 B M	"	— 15	"	مادوس میمب 15 خالوس سہ صرب سهرند
168	"	1175 16	As 164. 1175	As 164 16
169	"	1176 —	" 1176 W 172 S 85	"
170	شاه جہاں اناد Shāhja- hānābād Dāru-l- khilāfat	1170 11	As 25 W 175 S. 95. One-eighth rupee of this date—W K 2820	As 25
171	"	1173 14	" 1173	" 14
171A R B	"	1173 14	As 28, a thin broad coin Collection of Sir Richard Burn. W 174 S. 1.5	" 14

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
172 P.M.	ساز جهان آباد Shahjahanabad Dār-ul khilāfat	14	In small central area bounded by triple circle احمد Around it the couplet be- ginning at one o'clock and reading inwards against the hands of a watch Whole contained in an elab- orate five-fold circular border W 62 S 11	In elaborate circular border, as 25 ۱۳ Pl III 14.
173		1174 15	As 25 ۱۱۷۴ W 176 S 9	As 25 ۱۵
174	فرخ آباد Farrukh abad Aḥmad nagar	1174 14	As 32 ۱۱۷۴ W 175 S 11	As 32 ۱۴
175 B.M.		1176 15	۱۱۷۶	۱۵
176	کابل Kabul Dār-ul mulk	— 1	As 33 but date off coin W 175 S 95	As 33
177 B.M.		— 3	As 3; date illegible. W 175	۳
178 B.M.	Kabul Dār-ul saltanat	— 5	As 5 W 176	In dotted circle دار السلطنة ب فر کابل ۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obvoso	Reverso
AR 179 B.M	کابل Kābul Dāru-s-saltānat	8	As 7. W. 176. S. 1.0	In foliated area مانوس میمنت حلوس کابل دار السلطنة صرب Pl III 17
180	„	1170	As 5; 1170. to l. of second line. W. 175	دار صرب السلطنة کابل 1170
181 B M	„	1171	As 5, date not visible	As 180 1171 Pl III 20
182	„	1171	As 5; dateless W. 176 S. 9	In double circle لسلطنة 1171 دار 1 کابل 1171 صرب
183 B M	„	1173	As 182.	As 182 1173
184	„	1173	„ W. 176. S. 9	In double circle السلطنة دار کابل 1173 صرب
185 B.M	„	1173	„ W. 176 S. 9.	In double circle کابل 1173 لسلطنة صرب دار 1 ب Pl. III 21

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
186 R	کابل Kābul Dār-u-s salṭanat	1174	As 182	As 184. ۱۱ ۴
187 R.M.		1175		" ۱۱ ۵
188 I.M.		15		سلطنت دار ۱ کابل عرب ۱۵ س
189 R.M.	"	1175 15		سلطنت دار ۱ کابل ۱۱ ۵ عرب ۱۵ س
190 B.M.		1176 16		As 189 ۱۱ ۶ ۱۶
191	"	1177 17	"	۱۱ ۷ ۱
192		1178 18		۱۱ ۱۸
193 I.M.		1180 20		۱۱۸ ۲
194		1181	Also B.M.	۱۱ ۱۱; no regnal date.
195		1182 22	"	" ۱۱ ۲ ۲۲ written ۲۲
196		1183 23		۱۱۸۳; ۲۲ written ۲۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 197	کابل Kābul <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1183	As 182	As 189. 1183; no regnal date.
198	"	1184	"	" 1184, no regnal date.
199 B M	"	1184 23	" W. 174 S. 9.	" 1184 23
200	"	1181 24	"	" 1181 24
201	"	1185 24	"	" 1185 24
202	"	1186 25	" W. 176 S. 85	" 1186 25
203	کشمیر Kashmīr	1176 14	In triple circle شد ار قادر نیچوں ح ناحمد نادشاه س زن برسیم و رر ه [117] از اوج ما تا نماه W. 174 S. 95	مادوس میمت 117 سه جلوس ب صر کشمیر
204	"	1176 15	As 203	As 203 15
205 Edin	"	1177 15	" 1177 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.	" 15
206	"	1177 16	" 1177	" 16

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 207 B.M.	کشمیر Kashmir	— 17	As 203 but ار قادر بیخون حکم سد ناهمد باد W 173. S. 9	مانوس میمنت س سے طوس کشمیر عرب
208 Edin.		1178 17	As 207 II A	As 207 IV
209 R.S.	"	— 18	Collection of the late Mr R. Sutcliffe, Burnley	I
210	"	— 21		II
211		— 22	As 203 but حکم ار قادر بیخون سد W 173 S 95	II طوس سے مانوس میمنت کشمیر عرب PL III 10
212		1182 22	As 203 but ار قادر بیخون سد حکم ناهمد باد W 173 S 95	مانوس میمنت II طوس سے طوس کشمیر عرب PL III 10
213 D.M.		1181 23	As 212. II F	As 212 II

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 214 Edin	کشمیر Kashmīr	1184 24	As 212. ۱۱۸۴	As 212. ۲۴
215 Fitz.	”	1185 24	” ۱۱۸۵ Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge	” ۲۴
216	لاہور Lāhor Dārū-s-saltānat	116- 1	As 39, but date cut. W 174 S .8	As 39.
217 B M	”	1165 5	In circle, as 3 ۱۱۶۵ W. 175 S. 85.	In circle لاہور دار السلطنة صرب سنہ ۵ میمت حلوس مانوس Pl III 22
218	”	10	As 3, but apparently no Hijri date M 15.	As 217 ۱. In loop of س of حلوس M 15
219	”	1170 11	As 3, ^v ₁₁ to middle 1.	In double circle as 217, with mark as 218. ۱۱
220	”	1173 13	” ۱۱۷۳	” ۱۳
221	”	1173 14	” ۱۱۷۳	” ۱۴
222 B M	”	1173 14	As 219, broad coin in good style. W. 173 S. 10.	” ۱۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AB 223 B.M.	لاهور Lahor Durr-i-salṭanat	1174 15	As 219 11۷۴	As 219 10
224		1175 15	11 ۵	10
225		1176 15	As 219, but date 11 ۵ over س of س in second line. W 174. S 85	10
226		1176 16	As 225 11۷۵	11
227		1176 16	11 ۶	" 11
228		1176 17	11 ۶	" 1
229	"	1177 17	11	1
230	"	1177 18	As 225 but س written س 11 W 174.	" 1A PL IV 1
231	"	1178 18	As 230 11	" 1
232	"	1178 19	11۷۸	11
233	"	1180 21	11 W 174 S 8	" 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverso
AR 234 ¹ B M	مراد آباد Murād- ābād	1173 14	As 3 ۱۱۷۳ W. 174 S. 85	مانوس میمت ۱۴ خاوس سه صرب مراد آباد M 16 Pl IV. 4
235	ملتان Multān	1165 5	As 8, but date above third line. ۱۱۶۵ W. 176 S. 85	As 41 ۵ Pl IV. 5
236	„	1165 5	As 235 ۱۱۶۵	As 42 M. 8
237	„	1166 5	As 235 ۱۱۶۶ W. 175 S. 85	As 236
238 B M.	„	1166 6	In rayed double circle as 235, but ۱۱۶۶ l. of second line W 174 S 10.	„ ۶ Pl IV 2
239	„	1167 6	As 238 ۱۱۶۷	„ ۶
240	„	— 6	As 238, but ناهمد. Also in B M	„ ۶
241	„	1167 7	As 238. ۱۱۶۷	„ ۷

¹ I have noted a specimen surcharged رائج ۱۱۹۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 242	ملتان Multan	1168 7	As 238 117A	As 236 v
243		1168 8	117A W 175	A
244	Multan <i>Daru-l aman</i>	1168 8	In triple circle as 7 date 111 at nine o'clock. W 176 S 9	In foliated area and triple circle as 44.
245	,	1169 8	As 7 but in rayed circle; date at ten o'clock. 1171	As 44 A PL IV 3
246		1169 9	As 245 1171 W 177 Different style; date at nine o'clock.	As 45 1
247	"	1170 9	In rayed circle, as 5 117 W 176 S 9	In triple circle as 46 but دارالآمان M 8
248 R.M.		1170 9	As 3. 117 W 177	As 46. PL IV 6.
249		1170 10	As 5, but احمد 11 11	As 218 1
250 R.M.		1170 10	As 3. 11 W 177 S 9	As 217 1

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 251 B M	ملتان Multān Dāru-l- amān	1170 10	As 249. 11v. W. 176.	مانوس میمب ۱۰ حلوس دار الامان ب صر ملتان Pl IV. 7.
252	Multān	1170 10	As 247. 11v. W. 177. S. 9.	مانوس میمب ۱ سه حلوس ب صر ملتان M. 8.
253 B M	„	1170 10	As 249 11v W. 177.	As 252. ۱۰
254 B M	نجیب آباد Najīb- ābād	1180 21	As 49 11a. W 172 S 8	As 49 ۲۱ M 17 Pl. IV 8.
255 B M	هرات Hirāt Dāru-s- saltanat	1171	As 5 W. 175. S 9.	In double circle, outer one of dots, on dotted field حلوس مانوس میمب دار السلطنة ۱۱۷۱ صر هرات Pl IV 10
256 I M. B M	„	—	As 5	As 255, but date off the coin

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 257 B.M.	هرات Hirat <i>Dārū s salfanat</i>	—	As 5 W 176. S. 85	In circle on dotted field surrounded by broad mar gin هرات السلطنة دار عرب PL IV 9
258	"	—	W 175	In circle ه ر ا ت السلطنة دار عرب
259 B.M.	Hirat	—	W 175 S. 85	In triple circle on dotted field ه ر ت نوس ا ممب عرب حلوس ما ب PL IV 11
Æ 260 B.M.	بہکھر Bhakhar	1162 1	In triple circle احمد سامع فلوس 1162 W 257 S. 11	In triple circle بہکھر احمد عرب
261 B.M.	"	1163 3	As 260. 1163 W 233.	As 260. r
262 B.M.	"	1168 8	" 116 W 302. S. 9	" PL IV 13.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 263 B M	بھکھر Bhakhar	1169 8	As 260. 1169 W. 257.	As 260. ۸
264	پشاور Pashīwar	— 7	احمد شاه — — شاه عار ----- W. 180. S. 8. Also known of year 4 p alu and P M Cat., p 361	فلوس مرتب پشاور ۷
265 B M.	دیره Dera	1161 1	As 260. 1161 W. 237. S 115	In triple circle دیره ب صر سہ احد
266 B.M.	”	1162 1	” 1162 W. 238. S 8 Date 3 — W K 2835	As 265.
267 B M	”	1165 5	” 1165 W. 217 S .9	” ۵
268	”	1167 7	” 1167 W 284 S 11	” ۷
269 B M	”	1168 7	” 1168 W 267 S. 1	” ۷
270	”	— 10	” W. 201. S 9	دیره ب ۱۰ صر سہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
271 B.M.	دیره Dera	117—	As 280 W 183. S 8 Poor condition.	In circle ۱۱۷— س ب غردیره
272 R.S.	کشمیر Kashmir	— 23	احمد ن ساز در سکه فلز For R.S., see 209	۲۳ س کشمیر غرب
273 R.S.		1187 sic	As 272 but ۱۱ v above top line.	As 272; date off coin
274	ملتان Multan	1170 10	In circle احمد ساز بادشاه در دران فلوس ۱۱۷ W 213 S 9	In circle ملتان غرب خاوس مبارک Pl IV 12
275 B.M.	"	1172 12	As 274 ۱۱۲ W 210	As 274 ۱۲
276 B.M.		1175 15	احمد ساز فلوس ۱۱۵ W 181 S 85	در نظام قب رائع الو Pl IV 14
277 B.M.		1176 16	As 276 ۱۱۶ W 160 S 85. Scop. xxxv two of these remarkable coins are in the Guthrie Collection at Berlin.	درت خام قب رائع الو Pl IV 15

TAIMŪR SHĀH NIZĀM

Appointed Nizām (Governor) of the Panjab, Sind and the Derajāt by
Ahmad Shāh

A H 1170-1186

A.D 1757-1772

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 278	دیرو Dera	1170 1	<p>حدا و رسول امام ۱۱۷۰ بحکم تیمور شاه نظام سکه ب عالم یافت</p> <p>W 170. S .8</p> <p>The couplet is —</p> <p>ب عالم یافت سکه تیمور شاه نظام بحکم خدا و رسول امام</p> <p>'The stamp of Taimūr Shāh gained rule in the world By command of God and of the Prophet of Mankind' ¹</p>	<p>In dotted circle</p> <p>احد سنة ب صر دیرو</p> <p>M. 13</p> <p>Pl IV. 16.</p>
279 I M	„	117— 3	<p>As 278.</p> <p>۱۱۷—</p> <p>W 170 S .75</p>	<p>In double circle as 278</p> <p>۳</p>
280	لاهور Lāhor Dāru-s-salṭanat	1170 1	<p>In triple circle as 278, date ۱۱۷ to left of bottom line</p> <p>W 167 S 85.</p>	<p>As 217</p> <p>احد</p> <p>Pl IV 18.</p>
281 B M.	„	1171 1	<p>As 280</p> <p>۱۱۷۱</p> <p>W 168</p>	<p>As 280</p>

¹ There is a play on the meanings of the word نظام

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 282 B.M	ملتان Multan	1170 1	As 278 but date 1171 is above second line. W 169 5 S 8.	مانوس میمب احد سہ خلوس عرب ملتان M 8
283 I.M	Multan <i>Daru-l aman</i>	1173 2	As 282 1171 W 170 S 75	As 247 r M. 8
284		1176 6	" 1171 W 168 S 8.	As 283 additional mar M 18 above ح of خلوس
285 I.M		— 9	As 278; date is off this specimen W 169 S 75.	In foliated lozenge or closed in double circle ملتان عرب دارالامان سہ
286	"	1182 12	As 282. 1171 W 168 S 75	As 285 1171 M 19 PI IV 17
R 287 R.M	بہکھر Bhakhar	1173 2	خدا و رسول الام کم تسور سہ ۱۱۷۳ کم یانت بحالہ نظام W 175 S. 9	خلوس میمب مانوس سہ ب عرب بہکھر PI IV 19

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 288	بہکھر Bhakhar	1177 3	<p>حدا و رسول امام کم</p> <p>تیمور شاه نظام که</p> <p>یافت تعالم ۱۱۷۷</p> <p>W 177. S 95.</p>	<p>As 287.</p> <p>۳</p> <p>Pl IV 20.</p>
289 B M	„	1178 3 sic	<p>As 288</p> <p>۱۱۱ second line and ۷۸ l third line</p>	<p>„</p> <p>۳</p>
290 B M	„	1181 7?	<p>„</p> <p>۱۱۸۱ to l. of third line</p>	<p>On dotted field as 287, word سه omitted.</p>
291 B M	„	1182	<p>As 287, but no date.</p> <p>W 177. S 85</p>	<p>On dotted field</p> <p>حلوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>مانوس بہکھر</p> <p>ب</p> <p>۱۱۸۲ سر</p> <p>Pl IV 22.</p>
292	„	1183	As 291	<p>As 291</p> <p>۱۱۸۳</p>
293	„	1184	<p>„</p> <p>W. 176 S 9</p>	<p>In triple circle</p> <p>بہکھر</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>۱۱۸۴</p>
294	„	1185	„	<p>As 293</p> <p>۱۱۸۵</p> <p>Pl IV 21.</p>
295 B M	„	1186	<p>„</p> <p>W 176 S 9.</p>	<p>„</p> <p>۱۱۸۶</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
296	دیره Dera	1170 1	As 278 W 177 S 85	As 278
297 I.M.		1170 1	" W 178	Slightly different style.
298 I.M.		— 2	Date illegible.	" r
299		— 3	Date illegible.	" r
300 B.M.	سند Sind	1170 1	In triple circle as 278 but date 117 below نظام W 176 S 9	In triple circle مالوس میسب احد طوس سند پ عمر سند Pl V 1
301	لاہور Lahor Daru s- salanat	1170 1	As 280 " W 175. S. 9	As 280 احد
302	"	1171 1	" 11 1	احد
303		1173 3	" 11 r	r
304	ملتان Multan	1170 1	As 282. W 176. S 9	As 282.
305	"	1170 1	As 282 but date 11 above پاب of	As 282.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 306 I M	ملتان Multān	1170 1	As 305 W. 177. S 95	As 252. احد M. 8.
307 I M	„	1171 1	As 282, but date 1171 is under first line.	As 282.
308	„	1171 1	As 282 1171 W. 177.	As 252. احد Pl V 2.
309	„	1172 2	As 282 1172	As 282. ۲
310	Multān <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1172 2	As 307 1172 W. 176 S .85	مانوس ميمب دار الامان ۲ حلوس سه صرب ملتان M 20
311	Multān	1173 2	As 282 1173 W 176 S 8.	As 282. ۲
312	Multān <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1173 2	As 307 1173 W 176 S 85	As 310 Pl V 3
313	„	1173 2	As 282. 1173	„
314	„	1173 2	As 305.	but M. 21. „ Pl. V. 4.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
315	Multān <i>Dhru l- amān</i>	1173 3	As 282 11 v r W 176. H. 9	As 283. M. 22.
316		1173 3	11 v r	As 283 r
317		1174 3	11 v r	As 319 r
318		1174 3	11 v r	As 283 r
319		1174 4	11 v r	" r Additional mark M 23.
320		1175 4	11 o	As 319 r but M 24 instead of M 23
321		1175 5	11 o	As 320 o
322		1176 5	" 11 r	" o
323		1176 6	11 r	As 319 r but M 18 instead of M 23.
324		1177 7	" 11 v W 176	As 323 v
325	"	1177 8	1 t	" o

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 326	Multān <i>Dāru-l-</i> <i>amān</i>	1178 8	As 282. 11vA	As 323. A
327	"	1178 9	" 11vA	" 9
328	"	1179 9	As 278, date 11v9 at top of coin W. 176 S 85.	As 285 9
329	"	1179 10	As 278 11v9	" 1
330	"	1180 10	As 328 11A	" 1.
			W. 176	
331	"	1181 11	As 282 11A1	" 11
332	"	1181 12	" 11A1	" 12
333 I M	"	1182 12	" 11A2	" 12
334	"	1182 13	" 11A2	" 13
335	"	1183 13	" 11A2	" 13
336	"	1183 14	" 11A2	" 14
337 I M	"	1184 14	" 11A2	" 14
338	"	1184 15	" 11A2	" 15

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 339	Multān <i>Dārū l amān</i>	1185 18	As 282 11A0	As 285. 10
340		1185 18	11A0 W 177	, 11
341	?	— 3	Portions of the complet; unusual style. W 176 S 75	مالوس ميمب 3 حوس سله ب مر - - -
Æ 342	ديرو Dera	1172 8	سا تمور هم 11 2 فلوس W 186 S 85	3 سه ب مر ديرو

PL V

Pl V 6

SULAIMĀN

A.H. 1180

A.D. 1772.

N 343 B.M	کابل Kabul <i>Dārū s- salṭanat</i>	1180 1	دراں وارب سامهه ساء سليمان باد سم و در را سر فرازي داد حون خورسيد و ماه W 187 S. S 8	لاله نار ا کابل 11 غرب احد س
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PL V 7

The complet is —

سم و در را سر فرازي داد حون خورسيد و ماه
وارب سامهه دراں سليمان باد

Gave exaltation to silver and gold like the sun and
moon

The emperor Sulaimān heir of the Durrān king of
kings

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 344 B M	احمد شاہی Ahmad Shāhī Ashrafu- l-bilād	— 1	On flowered field احمد شاه شاه مہر و ماہ سلیمان ناد چون انس سکہ رد ترسیم و زر W. 176 S. 85	On flowered field احمد شاہ اشرف البلاد میمہ جلوس مادوس صرب سہ ۱ Pl V 9
			The couplet is — سکہ رد ترسیم و زر چون مہر و ماہ سلیمان نادشاہ انس احمد شہ 'Struck coin on silver and gold like the sun and moon, The emperor Sulaimān, son of Ahmad Shāh'	
345 B M.	پشاور Pashāwar	— 1	The couplet of 343 W. 176 S. 9	مادوس میمہ جلوس احد صرب پشاور To 1 of last line M 2 Pl V 10
346	دیرہ Dera	1186 1	In triple circle ۱۱۸۶ احمد شہ شاه مہر و ماہ انس سلیمان ناد سکہ رد ترسیم و زر چون W 176 S 75 The couplet is the same as that of 344	In triple circle احد سہ ب صرب دیرہ To 1 of top line M. 13 Pl V 8
347 B M	„	1186 1	سلیمان شاه کدر دران ۱۱۸۶ سکہ منار W 177. S .8	In dotted circle احد سہ ب صرب دیرہ M 11. Pl V 11

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 348 B.M.	کابل Kabul <i>Daru-s-salṭanat</i>	1186 1	As 343 W 175 S. 85	In triple circle as 343
349		1186 1	In circle دران وارث سلطنت سلطان ناد سیم رح را سرزار ناد مد حون خور ماه W 177 S. 85 The couplet is that of 343 differently arranged and with the two conjunctions omitted.	In triple circle as 343. PL V 13
350 B.M.	کشمیر Kashmir	1186 1	اله -- در - درانی سلطان باد از فعل و الطاف که رد برسم و در (11) W 169 S 95 The top line of the legend is illegible.	In triple circle مانوس میست احد سه حلوس کشمیر مرب PL V 13
<p>The couplet must be on these lines —</p> <p>سکه رد برسم و زرار فعل و الطاف اله ساز درانی ----- سلطان بادساز</p> <p>'Struck coin on silver and gold through the grace and loving kindness of God, The Durrānī king the , the emperor Sulaimān.</p>				

II

TAIMŪR SHĀH

A H 1186-1207.

A D. 1772-1793.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 351 I M.	اتک Atak (Attock)	1188 2	سکه تیمور شاه نقش و ماه تا کند بر چهره ش چرخ می ارد طلا و نقره ار حور Date 1188 over second line W. 168 S 8 The couplet is — چرخ می آرد طلا و نقره ار حورشید و ماه تا کند بر چهره نقش سکه تیمور شاه 'The revolution (of the heavens) brings gold and silver from the sun and moon, In order that it may make on the face (of the metal) the design of the stamp of Taimūr Shāh'	مادوس میمنت حلاوس صرب ۲ اتک سنه
352	احمد شاهی Ahmad Shāhi Ashrafu- l-bilād	1186 1	چرخ می آرد طلا و نقره ار حور و ماه ش نقش سکه تیمور شاه ک تا بر چهره ۱۱۸۶ W. 168 S 9.	In dotted circle on flowered field احمد شاهی اشرف البلاد میمنت حلاوس مادوس صرب سنه ۱
353 B M	„	1190	ار حور و ماه ش چرخ می ارد طلا و نقره ش تا کند بر چهره نقش سکه تیمور ۱۱۹ W. 167. S .8.	In double circle, outer one of dots احمد شاهی اشرف البلاد صرب

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 854 B M	احمد ساهی Ahmad Shahi Aghrafu l-bilad	1197 12	<p>خرج می ارد ط و نقره ار خور و ماء چهره نقش سکه تیمور ساه تا بر ۱۱۹</p> <p>W 167 S 85</p>	<p>In double circle الہلا حمد اسرف د ا لو حلوس ماس می سہ مہم عرب</p>
355 LAI	"	— 14	<p>As 353</p> <p>W 168 S 85.</p>	<p>As 352</p> <p>۱۳</p>
356		1204 18	<p>In double circle ار خور سید و ماء تا کند چہرہ بر نقش سکہ تیمور ساه نقش خرج می آرد طلا و</p> <p>W 165</p>	<p>احمد م ا د ب الہلا ساه ۱۲۳ ب عر سر ا</p>
357		1207 21 (written 12)	<p>As 356</p> <p>W 168. S 9</p>	<p>In double circle ساہم ب د الہلا حمد ا ا ۱۲ ب عر سر ۱۲</p>
358 Bah	بہکھر Bhakhar	1196 —	Couplet in four lines.	<p>As 291</p> <p>۱۱۹۱</p>
359 Bah	"	1201 —		<p>مانوس مہم حلوس ۱۲۳ بہکھر عرب</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 360 B M	Bakhar	1204 18	In triple circle از حورشید و ماه چرخ در نقش سکه تیمور شاه نقش چرخ می ارد طلا و تا کسد ۱۲ ۱۵	In triple circle نکهر میمنت ب صر س س جلو نو ۱۸
			W 169 S. 1	Pl V. 14
361 B M	پشاور Pashāwar	1186 1	تیمور شاه سکه در چهره نقش ۱۱۸۶ کسد ار حورشید و ماه تا نقش چرخ می ارد طلا و	مادوس میمنت حلوس احد صرب پشاور
			W 168 S 8	M 2
362 I M	„	1194 8	As 361. ۱۱۹۴	As 361 ۸
363 B M	„	1196 11	„ ۱۱۹۶	„ 11
364	„	— 12	Date off coin	„ 1۲
365 I M	„	1202 15	„ ۱۲ ۲	„ ۱۵
			W 168. S 8	
366	„	1204 17	„ ۱۲۰۴	„ ۱۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 367 R.M.	سار Pashawar	1204 18	As 366 but ۱۲ = above second line and ۲ at end of first line. W 168 S 9	In flowing style with letters of uniform thickness, on dotted field خوس ميمب مالوس عرب سار PL V 16
368 B.M.	"	1205 18	As 367 ۱۲ =	As 367 ۱
369 I.M.	"	1209 sic 21	 ۱۲ ۱ W 168. S 9	In style as 367 عرب ميمب س س س خو ما سا ۲۱ نو
370 I.M.	دیره Dera	— 1	Couplet in four lines. W 168. S 8	In double circle as 347 احد
371 I.M.	"	1202 17	As 370, but in much larger characters. Date ۱۲ ۲ beneath word نفس W 168 S 8. Struck in high relief.	As 370. ۱۲
372	"	1204 18	As 367 ۱۲ = W 108 S 0	In double circle on flowered field دیره عرب ۱۲ M 25. PL VI. 1

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 373 B M.	رکاب Rikāb	1191 5	As 361 ۱۱۹۱ W 168. S .75	In double circle صرب ب رکا M 2 Pl V 15.
374 I M	کابل Kābul <i>Dāru-s-salṭanat</i>	1186 1	Couplet in three lines W. 168 S .85	In double circle as 343 ۱۱۸۶
375 B M	„	1189 3	As 352 but no و between ماء and حور ۱۱۸۹ W 168 S 9	In double circle السلطنة ميمت حلوس مانوس کابل ب ۳ صر دار سه Pl. VI 2.
376	„	1190 4	As 375 ۱۱۹۰ W 168 S. 1	As 343 ۳
377 B M	„	1192 6	„ ۱۱۹۲	As 376 ۶
378	„	1194 8	„ ۱۱۹۴ W 165. S 9 Broad piece	„ ۸
379	„	— 11	„	„ ۱۱
380 B M	„	12— 13	„ W 165 S 11. Broad piece.	„ ۱۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 381	کابل Kabul <i>Daru-s salṭanat</i>	1204 18	As 356, 1r p. l. of second line.	In double circle کابل دار السلطنة ب فر 18
382 I.M.		1209 21	As 356 date 1r 1 to r over middle line. W 170 S 9	کابل دار السلطنة ب فر 21
383	کشمیر Kashmir <i>Daru-s salṭanat</i>	— 12	Normal couplet in three lines. W 167 S 9	In triple circle کشمیر 12 دار السلطنة مستط طوس مانوس غرب Pl. VI. 4
384	Kashmir	1203 15	Couplet in three lines د, in place of کد Date 1r 3 (ringed) W 184 S 10	As 212. 10 Pl VI 3
385 I.M.	ملتان Multan <i>Daru-l amān</i>	1203 9	Couplet arranged in four lines. 1r 3 W 168 S 8	As 46 M 20 Pl VI 5
386		1203 10	As 385 1r 3 W 168	As 385 1

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 387	هرات Hirāt	1192	In double circle چهره نقش تیمور شاه سکه ار حورشید و ماه تا کد در مع چرخ ارد طلا و نقره W 168. S. 85. Characteristic style.	In triple circle ۱۱۹۲ ب مانوس هرا میمنت صر حلوس ب
388	„	1194	As 387, but در in top line. W 167.	Slightly different from 387. ۱۱۹۴ Pl. VI 7
389 B M	„	1195	As 387 W. 167.	As 387. ۱۱۹۵
390 I M	Hirāt <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1200	Couplet in three lines. W. 168 S .75.	In double circle هرا ت ۱۲۰۰ دار السلطنة میمنت حلوس مانوس صرب
391 B.M	„	1203	In circle ار حور و ماه شید چرخ می ارد و نقره طلا در چهره نقش تیمور شاه سکه تا کد W. 168 S .85	د ر ت هر ۱۱ السلطنة ب صر ۱۲۰۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 392	Hirat <i>Dār-u-s-salṭanat</i>	1205 1206	As 391 date 1r o.l. last line.	As 391 date 1r 1
393 LM		1207	As 391 1r l. last line. W 167 S -8	ع ب هـ ر ا 12 v السلطنة ت د ر
A/ 394	آلك Atak	1186 1	As 351 11 1	As 351 احد
395 LM	"	1187 2	" 11 v	"
396		1188 2	" 11 A	"
397		1188 P sic	" 11A	" P
398		1192 P sic	" 1112	" P
399 LM		1193 8	" 1113	
400	"	1196 10	" 1111	t
401 LM	"	1197 11	" 111	11
402 LM	"	1197 12	" 111	" 12
403	"	1198 13	" 111	" 12
404		— 14	"	12

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 404 A Bah	اتاك Atak	— 16	As 351.	As 351. ۱۶
405	احمد شاهي Ahmad Shāhī Ashrafu- l-bilād	1187 2	As 352. ۱۱۸۷ W. 175. S. 85	In circle on dotted field احمد شا ميميت حلوس ماس نو ۲ هي سنه ب صر اشرف البلاد Pl VI 8
406	„	1187 3	„ ۱۱۸۷	As 405 ۳
407	„	—	As 353, but date off coin. W. 176. S. 95	In triple circle as 353
408	„	1189	As 352, date ۱۱۸۹ under third line. W 176	As 354 date off coin.
409 B M.	„	1191	As 353. W 175	As 352, ۱۱۹۱ l third line.
410 B M	„	1192	As 352 ۱۱۹۲	As 352
411 B M	„	1193 —	As 391, ۱۱۹۳ l. last line W 176 S 95	„ Pl VI 9
412	„	1193 21 sic	As 354. ۱۱۹۳	As 354 ۲۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 413	احمد شاهی Ahmad Shah Ashraf I-bilad	1194 9	Couplet in four lines date 1194 l. last line. W 175	As 354 1
414	"	1195 —	As 408, but U is at be- ginning of third line. 1195	" Date off coin.
415	"	1197 12	As 354 1197 W 177	As 354 12
416 R.M.	"	— 12	As 352; date off coin	As 352 12
417 I.M.	"	1198	As 352; date off coin W 176	As 354; date 1198 over 1197
418	"	1198 1199	As 352 1199 W 178	As 354; 1199 over 1198
419 R.M.	"	1204 —	As 350.	As 350 12 2
420 R.M.	"	1205 —	"	" 12 0
421	"	1205 19	W 177 S 95	As 357 12 0 11
422	"	1200 20	" W 177	" 12 1 2

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 423	احمد شاهی Ahmad Shāhī <i>Ashrafu-l-bilād</i>	1207 21 (written 12)	As 356. W. 177.	شاه حمد ۱ ۱ ۱ ۱۲ ۷ البلاد ۱۲ صر شر ۱۲
424 B M	„	1207 21 (written 12)	„	As 357 ۱۲ ۷ ۱۲ Pl VI 10
425 I M	ام البلاد <i>Ummu-l-bilād</i> (Balkh)	1195	As 361 W. 171. S 85	مانوس میمت ۱۱۹۵ حلوس سه صرب ام البلاد
426 B M	„	1198	„	„ (۱۱۹) ^۸ Pl VI 11.
427 B M	بھکھر Bhakhar	1186	In small foliated area تیجور شا سکه ۴ Remainder of couplet filling margin, beginning at twelve o'clock and read- ing outwards W 177 5 S 9	Bounded by triple folia- tion on dotted field حلوس میمت مانوس بھکھر ۱۱۸۶ صر Pl VI 12
428	„	1186	As 427	As 427, date differently arranged.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 429 LM	بہکھر Bhakhar	1187	As 427	مالوس میمنت حلوس ۱۱۸ بہکھر عرب
430 BM		1187	As 361	In triple circle بہکھر ۱۱ عرب ۷ At top of coin outside area M. 26
431		1188	As 427	As 429 ۱۱۸۸
432		1189	"	۱۱ ۹ M 29 PL VI 13
433		1189		In foliated area مالوس میمنت حلوس بہکھر ۱۱ ۸۱ عرب
434		1189	As 361 but M 27 below word لکس	In triple circle بہکھر ۱۱ ۹ عرب
435	"	1190	Complet in four lines; in loop of س of لکس M. 28	As 434 ۱۱۱
436		1191	As 427	As 429 ۱۱۱۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 437	بھکھر Bhakhar	1192	As 427	As 429 ۱۱۹۲
438	„	1193	In triple circle, couplet in four lines. W. 177	In elaborate circular border as 434, date ۱۱۹۳ and M 27 above mint name
439	„	1195	As 438	As 438 ۱۱۹۵
440	„	1195	As 427.	In triple circle حلوس میمت مانوس بھکھر ۱۱۹۵ صرب
441	„	1195	In small foliated area شاه تیمور Rest of couplet round it beginning at twelve o'clock and reading outwards	In foliated area within triple circle as 429 ۱۱۹۵ PI VI 14
442	„	1196	As 438.	As 434 ۱۱۹۶ PI VI 16
443	„	1196	As 441.	As 441, ۱۱۹۶ 1 mint name
444	„	1196	As 441, but superior style	As 443
445	„	1196	As 441	As 441, but date ۱۱۹۶ above ب of صرب, in three places of field M. 30

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
446 R	بهکھر Bhakhar	1197	As 438	As 434 119
447		1197	As 441	As 445 ML 31
448 B.M		1197		As 445 with same marks. 119v
449		1197	As 427 W 172 E 8	In foliated area surrounded by broad margin as 429 119 Pl. VI. 15
450		1198	As 438.	As 438 119a
451		1198	As 441	As 445 119
452		1198	As 441	In triple circle مانوس میسب حاروس ۱۸ بهکھر ۱۱ سنه عرب M 32 in three places.
453	"	1199	"	As 450 1199
454 L.M	"	1200	"	but 1r tol of mint name.
455 L.M		1200	As 438	As 438 1r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 456	بھکھر Bhakhar	1201	As 441	As 454 ۱۲۰۱
457	,	1202	”	” ۱۲۲
458 I M	”	1202	As 438.	As 438 ۱۲۲
459 I M.	”	1203	As 441	As 454 ۱۲۳
460	”	1204	”	In triple circle as 429 ۱۲۴
461 I.M.	”	1206	” W. 176 S 9	As 429, but ۱۲ ۶ under صرب
462	Bakhar	—	As 360, but words چہرہ and نقرة interchanged W. 176	As 360, but date off coin.
463 B M.	”	— 19	As 360 W 177 S. 85	As 360 ۱۹
464 B M	Bhakhar	1207	As 441 W 175 S 9	As 461 ۱۲۷
465	”	1172 sic	” W 176	As 441, date 11۷۲ over of صرب.
466	پشاور Pashāwar	1186 1	As 361 ۱۱۸۶ W. 175 S. 85	As 361 M 2 احد Pl. VII 1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 467	سار Pashawar	1187 1	As 361 1187	As 361 الحل
468		1187 2	1187	r
469		1188 2	" 1188	r
470		1188 3	1188	r
471		1189 4	1189	" r
472		1190 5	" 1190	o
473	"	1194 8	1194	" A
474	"	1195 9	" 1195	5
475	"	1196 10	1196	1
476	"	1196 11	1196	11
477		1197 10	1197	1
478	"	1197 11	" 1197	11
479		1197 12	1197	1r
480		1198 13	1198	1 1r
481 R.M.		1199 13	" 1199	" 1r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 482	پشاور Pashāwar	1199 13	As 361 ۱۱۹۹	As 361 ۱۳
483	”	1200 13	” ۱۲	” ۱۳
484 IM	”	1201 15	” ۱۲ ۱	” ۱۵
485	”	1203 17	” ۱۲ ۳	” ۱۷
486	”	— 18	As 356. W. 177 S .9	In flowing style as 367 ۱۸
487 BM	”	— 19	As 356	As 369, but date under نو ۱۹
488	”	1206 20	” ۱۲.۶ ۱ of second line. W 178	As 487 ۲ Pl. VII 2.
489	”	1207 20	As 488 ۱۲ ۷	” ۲
490 BM	تٹہ Tatta	—	Fragment of usual couplet in large characters, date off coin W 177. S 75.	مانوس میمب سه جلوس ب صرتہ
491 IM	”	120— —	As 490, date ۱۲ — r top line. W. 182	As 490, regnal date illegible

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
492 R	حیدرآباد Haldar abad Khaṣṣa bunyād	—	Couplet in three lines. W 174 B 8	In circle surrounded by broad margin ہمایاد حسنہ ب سر حیدرآباد PL VII 3.
493 R.M.	Haldar abad Sind	—	In foliated area تیمور سک Rest of couplet around area reading outwards. W 117 B 75	مانوس میمہ سنہ حلوس سد ب آباد سر حیدر PL VII 10
494 B.M.	دیرہ Dera	1186 1	در دران تیمور ساء یاد سک مہار W 177 B 8	In triple circle احد سنہ ب سر دیرہ M 13 Pl VII 4
495 B.M.		1186 1	In circle سک تیمور ساء لق ماء تا کند مر حہرہ نقرہ از خورسید و ط سرخ می ارد W 177 B 8	In double circle as 491 M 11 Pl VII 5
496	"	— 1	Couplet in four lines.	As 405
497		1188 2	As 406 11 4	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 522	Derahjāt	1194	As 356 W 170 S. 9	In double circular margin ornamented with dots and rays سنه ب دیره حا ب ضر ۱۱۹۴
523 B M	Derajāt	1196 10	Couplet in four lines, date ۱۱۹۶ over second line. W. 171 S. 85.	In double circle ۱۰ سه ت دیره حا صرب M. 33. Pl VII 7
524	Derahjāt	1197	As 356	As 522 ۱۱۹۷
525 I M	Derajāt	1197 11	As 371 ۱۱۹۷ W. 170. S. 85	In double circle with rays and dots ۱۱ سه ت ب صر دیره حا M 34 to 1 of top line
526	„	1198 12	„ ۱۱۹۸	As 525 ۱۲
527	Derahjāt	12	As 356	As 522; ۱۲ l. last line.
528 I M	Derajāt	1199 13	As 371 ۱۱۹۹	As 525 ۱۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 529	Derajat	1199 15	As 371 1111	As 525. 10 M. 35
530	"	1200 15	" 11	M 36 10
531	"	1201 16	11 1	" 11
532 B.M		1202 17	" 11 1	" 11
533	"	1202 18	" 11 1	" 1A
534	"	1203 18	" 11.1	1A
535 I.M	"	1204 18	" 11 1	" 1
536	Derahjat	— 18	As 356 W 171 S 1	As 522 but date 1A
537	"	1205 19	Date 11 " under middle line.	As 536 11 PL V IL 12
538	"	1206 19	As 537 11 1	" 11
539 I M		1206 19	but date 11 1 last line	" 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 540 I M	Derahjāt	1206 20	As 537 ۱۲ ۶	As 536 ۲. M 37 l top line
541	„	1207 20	As 537, but date ۱۲.۷ above middle line	As 540; no mark. ۲
542	„	1207 22	As 541 ۱۲ ۷ W 170	As 536. ۲۲ M 38 l middle line
543 I M	„	1207	As 536	As 522 ۱۲ ۷
544 I M	„	1208	„ W 168	„ ۱۲.۸
545 B M	رکاب Rikāb Mubārak	— 11	می آرد چرخ طلا و ار حورشید و ماه نقشه تا کند در تیمور شاه ----- W 176 S 1	سارک رکاب صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس 11 ----- Pl. VII 11
546	Rikāb	—	Couplet in four lines W 177 S 9 Also B M and I M	In circle surrounded by broad margin رکاب صرب Pl VII 13.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 547	سند Sind	1198	As 493 W 170.5 S 9	In foliated area مالوس مومب ۱۸ ۱۱ حلوں سنہ پ فر سند Pl. VII. 9
548	"	—	" W 121 S 8	As 547 but no date.
549 B.M	"	1240	" W 168 S. 8	مالوس مومب حلوں ۱۲۴ فرپ سند
550 B.M		1242	W 171 S 75	As 549 date ۱۲۴۲ Pl. VII. 8.
551 B.M	"	1255	W 121 S. 8	As 547 ۱۲۵۰
552 B.M		1257	W 170 S 75	As 517; av under س of مالوس and ۱۲ in loop of س of حلوں
553	کابل Kabul Ishra- saltanat	1186 1	Couplet in three lines. W 177 S 85	As 313. ۱۱۸۶ احد
554	"	1187 1	"	" احد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 555	کابل Kābul Dāru-s- saltānat	1187 2	As 553	As 343 1187 ۲
556	„	1188 2	„	„ 1188 ۲
557	„	1188 3	„	„ 1188 ۳
558	„	1189 3	„ W 178.	„ 1189 ۳
559	„	1189 3	As 352 1189 W. 173 S 9.	As 375. ۳
560	„	1189 3	As 352. 1189	As 343 ۳
561	„	1190 4	„ 1190	„ ۴
562	„	1191 4	„ 1191	„ ۴
563	„	1191 5	„ 1191 W. 176 S. 95	„ ۵
564	„	1191 5	Couplet in four lines 1191	„ ۵
565	„	1192 6	As 352. 1192	As 343 ۶

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
566 A	کابل Kabul Dār-e-saltanat	1193 7	As 352 ۱۱۹۳	As 343 ۷
567	"	1194 8	" ۱۱۹۴	" ۸
568	"	1195 9	" ۱۱۹۵	" ۹
569	"	1197 11	" ۱۱۹۷	" ۱۱
570	"	— 12	Date off coin ۱۲	" ۱۲
571 LM	"	1200 13	" ۱۲	" ۱۳
572 B.M.		1201	In large coarse lettering couplet in four lines. W 171 S. 85.	As obverse کابل دار السلطنت ب مر ۱۲ Under M 30
573		— 15	As 352; date off coin	As 343. ۱۵
574		— 16		" ۱۶
575		1203 17	" ۱۲ ۳ W 178	" ۱۷
576 LM	"	1204 —	" ۱۲ ۴	Date off coin.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 577	کابل Kābul <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1204 18	As 356; date ۱۲۴۱ l. middle line W 180 S 10.	As 572 ۱۸
578	„	1204 18	As 577 but date ۱۲۴۱ above middle line	As 577 ۱۸
579	„	1204 19	As 578. ۱۲۴۱	„ ۱۹
580	„	1205 19	As 577 ۱۲۰۵	„ ۱۹
581 B M	„	— 19	As 578 but broad coin, date off flan W 179 S 135	„ ۱۹
582 B M.	„	1206 20	As 578, a fine broad coin ۱۲۰۶ W 178.5 S 125	„ ۲۰
583	„	1206 20	As 578 ۱۲۰۶ W 178	„ ۲۰
584 B M	„	1207 21	„ ۱۲۰۷ W 176	„ ۲۱
585	„	1207 21	As 356 but ۱۲۰۷ under word نقش W. 177 S. 95.	„ ۲۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 586 B.M.	کشمیر Kashmīr	1187 1	In triple circle نقش سکه تیمور شاه ۱۱۷ از خورسید و شاه تا رند بر نق خرخ می آرد ملا و W 170 S 10	On dotted field مانوس میست احد سه حلوس کشمیر عرب
587 B.M.	"	— 5	As 586 date off coin.	As 586 o
588 Srl.	"	— 6	Srinagar Museum.	۱
589	"	1195 8	۱۱۹۵	"
590 B.M.	"	1195 8	۱۱۹۵ Counterstruck with the word مسح	" A
591 Edin.	"	1198 6	۱۱۹ Cp 205	۱
592 Edin	"	1198 7	۱۱۹	
593 B.M.	"	119- 9	سکه تیمور شاه نق و شاه تا رند بر جهره نق نقاره از خورسید ۱۱۷ خرخ می آرد ملا و W 169 S 9 A specimen at Edinburgh has date 1196.	مانوس میست ۱ سه حلوس ب عرب کشمیر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 594	کشمیر Kashmir	1197 10	As 384, date ۱۱۹۷ ۱ middle line.	مانوس میمنت سس سه ۱ حلو کشمیر صرب
595 B M	„	1198 10	As 594 ۱۱۹۸	As 594. ۱
596	„	1198 —	„ ۱۱۹۸	„ but date uncertain.
597 B M	„	1198 11	As 594 but counter- struck with word صحیح. ۱۱۹۸	As 594 ۱۱
598 B M	„	1199 12	As 594 ۱۱۹۹ W 168. S 9.	مانوس میمنت ۱۲ سه ۱ حلو پ صرب کشمیر Pl VII 14.
599 B M	„	1200 12	„ ۱۲	As 598. ۱۲
600 B M	„	1200 13	„ ۱۲۰۰ W 168	As 586 ۱۳
601 B M	„	1201 13	„ ۱۲ ۱ W 167	„ ۱۳
602	„	1201 14	„ ۱۲ ۱ W. 169.	„ ۱۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
603	کشمیر Kashmir	1202 15	As 594 12 P	As 586 10 PL. VII. 16
604	"	1204 16	12 P	11
605 B.M.	"	1204 17	12 P W 167	" 1
606 B.M.	"	1205 17	12 P	1
607 ¹ B.M.	"	1206 19	12 P	11
608 B.M.	"	1207 19	12 W 167	" 11
609	"	1208 20	12 A W 168	1
610	ملتان Multan Muzul amān	1104 3	Complet in four lines. 111P W 176 S -85.	As 46 1 M 40
611	"	1104 3	Much as 610 Date 111P under word ك W 178	As 610 1
612	"	1105 4	As 611 111P W 178	" 1

¹ Date 18 in Kashmir Museum.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 613 B M.	ملتان Multān <i>Dāru l- amān</i>	— 5	As 611, date illegible.	As 610 o
614	"	1197 5	Couplet in four lines 1197 W 176	" o
615	"	1198 5	As 614 1198	" o
616	"	1198 6	" 1198	" v
617	"	1198 7	" 1198	" v
618	"	1199 7	" 1199	" v
619	"	1200 7	" 1200	" v
620 I M	"	1201 7	" 1201	" v
621	"	1203 9	" 1203	" 9
622	"	1203 10	" 1203	" 1
623	"	1204 10	" 1204	" 1
			W 177	
624	"	1204 18	As 356, date 1204 under middle line. Fine broad coin W. 180 S 10	In foliated area on dotted field دارالامان ب صر ملتان 18

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 625	ملتان Multān Dārū-l amān	1205 18	As 624 but not so well struck. ۱۲ ۵ W 178 S 85	As 624 ۱۸
626	"	1205 19	۱۲ ۵	۱۹
627		1206 19	۱۲ ۶	۱۹
628		1207 20	۱۲ W 178. S 8	" ۲
629 B M I.M.	هراٹ Hirat	1184	As 387 date 1184 below word نفس Distinctive style. W 176 S 9	In triple circle on dotted field ت نوس هرا میم حلوس عرب Ma of مانوس is missing
630		1184	As 629	In triple circle on dotted field ه ر ب نوس ا میم حلوس عرب Ma of مانوس is missing
631 I.M.	"	1187	As 629 but date 11 W 176.	As 630
632 B M		1187	As 629 11 W 176 S 85	In circle 11 ب مانوس هرا میم عرب حلوس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 633 B M	Hirāt <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1188	As 629 1188 W. 176. S. .85	In circle هراب لسلطنة دار صرب In margin an arabesque at each of the four cardinal points, elsewhere three marks or letters Pl. VII. 15
634	Hirāt	1188	As 629 W 177	As 632 but date 1188, and ما of مابوس missing
635 B M	„	1188	Couplet in three lines	As 634
636 I M	„	1189	Couplet something like 495 W 176	In triple circle 1189 ب مانوس درا ميمت صر حلوس ب
637	„	1189	Couplet in three lines.	As 636 1189
638 B M	„	1189	As 610 but no date W 172.	„ 1189
639	„	1190	As 636 but date off coin	„ 119
640 I M	„	1191	As 636 but no date visible	„ 1191

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 641 LM	Hirāt	1192	Couplet in three lines. W 176	As 636 ۱۱۹۲
642		1192	Couplet in four lines. W 176	" ۱۱۹۲
643		1193	As 642 ۱۱۹۳ W 177 B -85	۱۱۹۳
644 LM		1194	As 387	In quadruple circle ۱۱۹۴ ت نوس مرا میست سر حلوس ما ب
645		1195	Couplet in three lines. W 175-5	As 636 ۱۱۹۵
646	"	1191 1196	As 645; date ۱۱۹۱ over middle line. W 176. Also in R.M.	۱۱۹۳
646 A Lab.		1197	As 645	۱۱۹۷
647	"	1197	Couplet in three lines W 175.	In triple circle سر حلوس ۱۱۹۷ میست مانوس مرا ۱۷۱۱۱۱۱۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 648	Hirāt	1198	As 647, no date visible	As 636 ۱۱۹۸
649	Hirāt <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1200	ط چرخ می ارد و نقره از حور و ماه در چهره ش تا نقش سکه تیمور شاه کند W. 177 S 85	In triple circle هرا ب ۱۲۰ دار السلطنة میمت حلوس مانوس صرب
650	„	1201	ط چرخ می ارد و نقره از حور تیمور شاه ش و ماه تا کند در نقش سکه چهره	ت دار السلطنة هرا ۱۲۱ میمت حلوس مانوس صرب
651	„	1202	As 650. W 176.	As 650 but date at top of coin
652	„	1203	„ W 177 S 85	As 651. ۱۲۳ Pl VII 19.
653	„	1204	„	„ ۱۲۴
654	„	1204	As 356, date ۱۲۴ over middle line W 178 S 95.	On dotted field د ر ت هر ۱۱ السلطنة ب صرب ۱۲۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 655 R.M.	Hirat <i>Dārū-s-salṭanat</i>	1205	As 654. ۱۲ ۵	As 654 ۱۲ ۵
656	"	1205	As 391 W 178 S 10	On dotted field د ر ت ه ر ا ا السلطنة ب مر ۱۲ ۵ Pl VII. 20
657	"	1206	As 656. ۱۲ ۶	As 656 ۱۲ ۶
658		1207	" ۱۲ ۷ W 178	۱۲ ۷
659 R.M.		1207	As 656 but word U at end of second line. W 170	On dotted field مر ب مر ۱۲ السلطنة ا ا ت د ر Pl VIII 1
660		1208	As 656 ۱۲ ۸ W 178	As 659 ۱۲
661 I.M.		1208	" ۱۲ W 178	On dotted field د ر مر ب ا ا ا ا السلطنة ب مر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 662	Hirāt <i>Dāru s-saltanat</i>	1209	As 656. ۱۲۹	As 659 ۱۲۹
663 B M.	"	1209	" ۱۲۰۹ Also in I.M.	As 661 but date ۱۲۰۹ in small figures over ب of سلطنة م. 41.
664	"	1210	" ۱۲۱۰	As 659. ۱۲۰۱ [sic]
665	"	1211	" but date ۱۲۱۱ under third line	" ۱۲۱۱
666 I M	"	1211	As 656. ۱۲۱۱	" ۱۲۱۱
667 I M	"	1211	" W 14. S .5. A small piece.	As 656. ۱۲۱۱
668 I M	"	1214 1200	" but date ۱۲. over third line	As 659 ۱۲۱۴
669	"	1216 1200	" but date ۱۲ over third line.	" ۱۲۱۶
670	"	1216	As 656, date ۱۲۱۶ plainly visible.	" ۱۲۱۶
671	"	1221?	As 649	In circle surrounded by empty margin هرا ب دار السلطنة ۱۲۱ صرب Over سلطنة م 42

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 672	Hirāt <i>Lahr a-saltanat</i>	?	As 650 W 177 S 85	As 650 but date blundered and is written ۱۳۳
Æ 673	بلخ Balkh	1202	In circle تیمور شاه فلوس W 140 S 9	In circle ۱۳۳ بلخ عرب
674	"	1205	As 673. W 107	As 673 ۱۳۵
675 B M	"	1206	W 162 S 9	۱۳۶ Pl VIII. 2.
676	"	—	In circle تیمور شاه سکه W 173 S 9 Much rubbed	In star surrounded by circle بلخ عرب
677 B M	بهکهر Bakhar	— S	In triple circle تیمور شاه فلوس W 24 S 93 Much rubbed	In triple circle بهکهر عرب
678 B M	"	— D	As 677 W 192 Much rubbed	As 677 but at top of field ۱

Metal No	Mint	Dato	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 678 A R B	نکھر Bakhar	1194	On flowered field تیمور شاه فلوس W 200 S 9 Collection of Sir Richard Burn	In triple circle on flowered field نکھر ب صر ۱۱۹۴
679 B.M	Bhakhar	1198	As 677 W. 249 S .95. Dates 1192 and 1196 given in Leggett Catalogue	In triple circle نکھر ۱۱۹۸ صر Pl VIII. 3
680 P T.	پشاور Pashāwar	1186 1	تیمور شاه نادر شاه عار سکه مبار ۱۱۸۶ W 194. S 9 Collection of P Thorburn.	فلوس صر پشاور احد
681 B M	"	11-- 4	As 680 with 11-- r top line. W 172	As 680. ۴ M. 43 Pl VIII 4
682 B M	"	— 8	As 680 W 176	" ۸
683 B M	"	—	" W 158	In ornamental margin as 680.
684	"	—	" W 124.	Eight-leaved star surrounded by the legend reading inwards فلوس صر پشاور Pl VIII 8

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 685	ساور Pashāwar	—	As 680. W 121	Seven-foil area with seven lobed star in centre surrounded by legend reading outwards فلوس عرب ساور
686	"	—	W 170	Much as 685 but legend reads inwards.
687	"	—	" W 115 (rubbed).	Quatrefoil with legend as 686
688 B.M.	ديره Dera	1199	تیمور ساز در درانی 1199 W 175 S 9	ديره عرب فلوس مبارک
689 B.M.	—	—	در درانی تیمور ساز باد سکه مبارک W 187 S 9	As 688
690 B.M.	"	— -6	در درانی تیمور ساز باد فلوس W 184 S 9	ديره عرب فلوس مبارک - 6 PI VIII 7
691	کشمیر Kashmir	118- 1	تیمور الخ ساز در سکه فلوس Date 11 - under W 20 S 8.	احد س کشمیر عرب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 692 B M	كشمير Kashmīr	119- sic 1	As 691 but 119-. W 256. S. 85.	As 691 احد
693 B M.	"	— 9	" W. 293 S. 9	" PI VIII 6
694 B M	"	1195 —	" 1195 W 266	"
695 B M	"	1197 —	" 1197 W. 243	"
696 B M	"	1200 —	In triple circle 12. تیمور شاه درانج سکه فلوس W 291. S. 85	سه كشمير صرب
697	"	1201 13	As 696 12.1 W 287 Date 12. W K 2852.	13 سه كشمير ب صر Pl. VIII 5
698	"	1201 13	" 12.1 W. 267	As 697.
699 B M	"	1201 14	As 696 12.1 W 245	" 13

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 700 B.M.	کشمیر Kashmir	1201 15	As. 696 12 1 W 214; rubbed.	As 697 10
701		1202 15	12 2 W 270	10
702 B.M.	ملتان Multān	1181 sic	کشمور ساء بادشا در دریا له فلوس 1181 W 211 S. 95	ملتان عرب فلوس مبارک PL VIII. 10
703		1194 8	As 702 1113 W 165; rubbed S -85	As 702; date r. l. of مبارک
704		1196 —	در دریا له کشمور ساء ناد سواء فلوس 1196 W 180 S -85.	As 702
705		1197 8	As 704 111 W 180	1
706		1200 7 sic	" 12 W 195 S 9	"
707 B.M.	"	1201 10	" 12 1 W 175	1

HUMĀYŪN

(At Qandahār)

A.H. 1207

A.D. 1793

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AV 715 Bah.	احمد سامی Ahmad Shāhī Aḡraḡaḡu l-bīlād	1207	As 716 W 167 S 8	As 716 Pl VIII. 11
The couplet is on these lines — سَمِ زر در جهان شد روشن تر از خورشید و ماه تا که بر او ----- نقش نام همایون بادشاه Silver and gold in the world became brighter than the sun and moon so long as on it the pattern of the name of the emperor Humāyūn.				
AR 716	احمد سامی Ahmad Shāhī Aḡraḡaḡu l-bīlād	1207	On dotted field ترار خورشید و ماه تا که یو ساء بر او نقش نام هما ن باد سَمِ زر در جهان شده W 177 S 1	In double circle on dotted field سام ب د الهلا حمد ۱۱ ۱۲ ب سر سر Pl VIII. 12.

III

SHĀH ZAMĀN

A.H. 1207-1216

A.D. 1793-1801

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A ⁷ 717	احمد شاهی Ahmad Shāhī Ashrafu- l-bilād	1209 2	یافت بحکم حدای قرار لت نام شاه رمان سکه هر دو جهان رواج دو W 168 S. .9 The couplet (Z 1) is — قرار یافت بحکم حدای هر دو جهان رواج سکه دولت نام شاه رمان 'Obtained permanency by command of the Lord of both Worlds, Current coin of the realm through the name of Shāh Zamān'	On dotted field as 716, date ۱۲۰۹
718 I M	„	1215 7 sic	As 717, with couplet Z 1 W 167 S 85.	In circle شاه حمد ا ا د ب اللا ۱۲۱۵ ب صر شر In four marginal com- partments, beginning at six o'clock, reading from the outside, couplet Z 2 Cp. silver coin illustrated at Pl IX 5.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>As</i> 718 I.M. (cont)	احمد سامی Ahmad Shahi Ashraf i-bilād	1215 7 ¹⁰	The second couplet (Z 2) is — سکه رد بر رسم و زر احکم الہی زمانہ سادہ امن و ناری 'Struck coin on silver and gold by the Divine command, Zamān Shāh, right hand and left hand (of the State)	
719 B.M.	"	1215 8	As 717 W 168 S 75	As 718 1210 A
720 Bah.	بکھر Bakhar	— 2	Couplet Z 1	بکھر صلیب ب فر حلوس مالوس r
721	ساور Pashāwar	— 3	Couplet Z 1 W 168 S 95	As 369 r
722		— 3	As 721 W 168 S 85	r
723		1215 8	Couplet Z 1 in circular area surrounded by marginal couplet Z ^o beginning at three o'clock and reading outward; date 1215 I of middle line. W 168. S 85	As 369 date A on edge of field at nine o'clock.
724 I.M.	درہ Dera	1208 1	Couplet Z 1; date 12 over last line to L. W 169 B. 75	In double circle حد س ب فر درہ M 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A/</i> 725 B M	دیره Dera	1208 2	As 724 ۱۲۰۸	As 724. ۲
726	”	1210 3	” ۱۲۱۰ W 168 S. 75.	” ۳
727 B M	دیره حات Derahjāt	1211 2 sic	Couplet Z 1 arranged thus حدای هر دو جهان سکه لب شاه رمان رواح دو نام ۱۲۱۱ سکه قرار یافت W 167. S 10.	In circle with rays and dots ۲ سه ت دیره حات ب صر M 44 Pl. VIII 13
728	قندهار Qandahār	1211 5	Couplet Z 1, ۱۲۱۱ under first line. W 161. S 9	On dotted field مانوس میمنت ه ب قندهار صر سه جلوس Pl. IX. 1.
729 B M.	کابل Kābul Dāru-s-saltānat	1208 1	On dotted field couplet Z 1, date ۱۲۸ below top line. Fine broad coin, also in I M W. 168 S. 11.	In triple circle on floral field کابل دار السلطنة ب صراحد Pl VIII 14.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 730	کابل Kabul Dĕrra-s-salṭanat	1209 2	As 729 but not so broad. ۱۲۹ W 166 S 8	As 729 ۲
731		1209 3	As 730	" ۲
732 I.M.		1211 4	As 729 ۱۲۱۱ W 168 S 115	" ۲
733 I.M.	"	12-- 5	Couplet Z 2 arranged thus <u>۱۲-- بحکم الہی</u> <u>سکہ رد ترسم و رسم</u> زمان ساء نمین و یسار W 170 S 1-0	" ۵
734		1213 6	<u>۱۲۱۳ بحکم الہی</u> <u>زمان ساء نمین و یسار</u> سکہ رد ترسم و رسم W 168 S 85	" ۶
735	لاہور Lahor Dĕrra-s-salṭanat	1211 4	Couplet Z 1; date 1211 above last line W 169 S 8	In triple circle ر ہو دار لا الطیفة ب م مرستہ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 736	لاهور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	— 4	As 735 but date off coin W. 168	As 735. Pl IX 3
737 Bah	ملتان Multān <i>Dāru-l-amān</i>	1210 1 <i>sic</i>	Couplet Z 1; date ۱۲۱۰ above فت of یاقت in top line	ملتان صرب احد دار الامان
738 B M	هرات Hirāt <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1212	Couplet Z 2 as on 847, but date ۱۲۱۲ to l. of top line W. 168 S .75.	In triple circle on dotted field # ص ب هرا ۱۲۱۲ السلطنة ت د Pl IX 2
739 Bah	„	1214	As 738. ۱۲۱۴	As 738 ۱۲۱۴
<i>Æ</i> 740	احمد شاهى Ahmad Shāhī <i>Ashrafu-l-bilād</i>	1207	As 717 but date ۱۲۰۷ to l of last line, and و of دولت in middle line W 178 S 95	As 716 Pl. IX 4.
741 I M	„	1207	As 740 but no date on obverse	As 740 but date ۱۲۰۷ to l of last line.
742 I M	„	1208	As 740	As 741 ۱۲۰۸
743	„	1208	„	As 716 ۱۲۰۸
744	„	1209 2	„ W 178 S 10	„ ۱۲۰۹ Also ۲ to l of last line

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 745	احمد شاهی Ahmad Shahi Aḥrafa i-bilad	1211 4	As 740 W 177 S. 9	As 716 ۱۲۱۱ r to l of last line.
746		1212 —	W 178. S 9	" ۱۲۱۲ Regnal date off the coin.
747	"	1212 5	Couplet Z 2 tor of top line ۱۲۱۲ W 178 S 9	On dotted field as 716, date a to l. of last line.
748		1212 5	As 747 but date ۱۲۱۲ below middle line. W 178 S 95	As 747
749		1213 —	As 748 ۱۲۱۳	As 747 but date ۱۲۱۳; regnal date off coin.
750 LM	"	1213 5	As 747 ۱۲۱۳	As 716 but date ۱۲۱۳ sio; a to l. of last line.
751 PT	"	7	In circular area couplet Z 1; around it couplet Z 2 beginning at six o'clock and reading from the out- side. W 346 S. 1 15 Double rupee; P Thor burn.	In double circle as 716; date v Illustrated in Num. Chron., 1888 Pl. XIII 9
752	"	1214 7	As 717 W 177	As 718 but legend in field arranged as 717 ۱۲۱۳
753		1214 7	" Also in LM W 177 S 95	As 752 but dates ar- ranged thus in last line ۷ ۱۳ ۱۲ Pl IX 5

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
761 R	بکھر Bakhar	?	As 760 but rude style. W 178.	As 760; date, if any cannot be read with cer- tainty
762 B.M.	ساوڑ Pashawar	1208 1	یافت بحکم خدای ۱۲۸ ر دولت ظلم ساز زمان هر دو جهان رواج W 178. S 9	عرب مہمب س س ما لو نو احد
763 L.M.		— 2	As 762 W 178.	As 762 r
764		1211 3	" Date 1211 L. of last line. W 178	r
765		1211 4	As 764 1211 W 178	" r
766		1212 4	" 1212 W 178	" r
767		— 4	As 733. W 178	" r
768	"	1211 5	" 1211 W 178	" r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 777 LM	ساوڑ Pashawar	1215 1216	As 775 ۱۲۱۵	As 773 Counterstruck with ۱۲ رائج ۱۳ In small lozenge.
778	"	1215 9	۱۲۱۵	As 773 ۱
779	"	1216 9	۱۲۱۶ W 178 S 9	۱
780 BM	دیرہ Dera	1208 1	خدای هر دو جهان کم رواح تمام ساء زمان دولت کم بسم قرار دولت Date ۱۲ above ۱۳ of یالب	double circle احد سنة ب مر دیرہ To l. of top line M. 13
781	"	— 1	As 780 but date off coin	As 780
782 LM		1208 2	As 780 ۱۲	۲
783	"	1210 3	" ۱۲۱۱	" ۳
784	"	1211 4	" ۱۲۱۱ W 178	" ۴
785 BM		1213 5	" ۱۲۱۳ W 178	" ۵

Meml No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
786 B.M.	دیرہ Dera	1214 6	As 780. ۱۲۱۴	As 780 ۶
787 B M	,	1215 7	۱۲۱۵	,
			W. 177.	
788	„	1121 <i>sic</i> Possibly 1211	As 789. W. 172 S 75	As 789 ۱۱۲۱
789 B M	„ *	1215	Fragments of couplet Z 1 in different style from 780 Also in I M W. 173 S 75	دیرہ ب ۱۲۱۵ To l of top line M. 9.
790	دیرہ جات Derahjāt	1207	هر دو حدای جهان سکه لب شاه رواح دو سام روان سکه قرار یافت W 170 S 9.	In circular ornamenta- tion سنه ت دیرہ جا ب ۱۲۰۷
791 B M	„	— 1	As 790 W 170	As 790 but no III/II year, to l of top line
792	„	1208	„ Date ۱۲۸۱ of last line W. 170	As 790; date ۱۲۸۱
793 I M	„	1208	„ Date off coin. W. 171	As 790 ۱۲۰۸

Head No.	Page	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 801 1207	1207 0	—	As 799, but date illegible	As 799 1
			W. 170	
802		1214 7	As 796 1214	" 7
803 1208	"	— 8	" W. 169	" 8
804	1207 1 Kashan Date illegible	1207 1	دولت نظام شاه مرکز دولت نظام شاه رضا شاه هر دو جهای رواج Date illegible under top line W. 177 S. 95	کابل دار السنة ب مر احد
805	"	1205 1	As 801 1205 W. 179	As 801 احد
806	"	1208 2	" 1208 W. 178	As 801, but r سنة
807	"	1209 2	" 1209 W. 177	As 806 2
808	"	1209 3	" 1209 W. 178	" 3

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 809	كابل Kabul <i>Dār-u-s salṭanat</i>	— 8	As 804. Top line off coin.	As 806. r
810		1210 4	171 W 180	r
811	"	1211 4	1711 W 177 S 1	r
812 B.M.		1212 <i>sic</i> 4	In triple circle as 733. Very broad thin coin. Ringed W 180 S 1-4	In triple circle as 806 r
813 B.M.		— 5	As 804 Date off coin	As 806 .
814		1211 5	As 733. 1711 W 178 S 95	As 806 .
815 B.M.		121— —	As 734 Half rupee W 81 S "	" Date rubbed
816 B.M.	"	—	As 734; date off coin. Quarter rupee. W 44 S 50.	As 806; date illegible.

Head No.	W. No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
817	33 K-3-1 1212 1213	1212 6	On dotted field in elaborate circular border complete, arranged as on 717. Around it reading outwards and beginning at four o'clock, complete / 2. Under the word Σ the date 1212. Double rupee W. 354 5	On dotted field within elaborate border, as 806 Specimen illustrated is in Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge Pl. IX. 14.
818 B.M.		1212 6	As 817 Double rupee W. 356	As 817
819 B.M.		1213 6	As 817, but date 1213 above word Σ . Double rupee W. 359 5	"
820	"	1212 or 1213 6	As 754 1212 (or 1213) W. 178	As 806.
821	"	1213 7	" 1213 W. 179.	"
822 B.M.	"	1215 7	As 801 1215 W. 178.	"
823	"	1215 8	" 1215 W. 177.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
824 R.M.	کابل Kabul <i>Dārū s-saltanat</i>	1258	On dotted field احکم خدای قرار پاب بنام ساه زمان لب هر دو جهان روح سکه دو Date 1758 above middle line. W 146 S 9 A posthumous coin struck by Zamān's full brother Shāh Shujā in his third reign.	On dotted field عرب دار کابل السلطنة Date 1758 written downwards کابل Cp. Pl. XIV 16
825 R.M.	کسر Kashmir	1708 2	In triple circle on flowered field دلب احکم خدای قرار دولت بنام ساه زمان سکه هر دو جهان روح W 170 S 9	On flowered field in multi-folli area surrounded by circle of dots مالوس مسیت سه مالوس کسر عرب ILL. IX 4
826 R.M.	"	1709 2	As 875 W 167	As 875 r
827	"	1709 3	As 875 W 163	r
828 I.M.	"	1710 3	As 875 W 163	r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
828 BM	كشمير Kashmir	1211 4	As 825. 1211 W. 165	As 825 ۴
830 BM		1211 5	1211 W. 166	۵
831 BM		1212 5	1212 W. 167	۵
831 A BM	Kashmir Afghanistan	1211 5	1211 Kashmir Museum, Sri nagar W. 167.	كشمير ۵ سنگاپور ۵ مر
832 BM	"	1212 5	1212 W. 167 S 9.	As 831 A ۵ Pl IX 9 (rev.)
833 BM	"	1213 6	1213 ۱۲۱۳ ۱۲ under top line, ۱۲ over middle line.	" ۶
834 BM	"	1213 6	As 833 ۱۲۱۳ W. 172.	In central circular area ۶ ۵ مر كشمير حطة

Margin bounded by
double circle

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 835 B.M.	کشمیر Kashmir Kāṣṭhā	1213 7	As 833. 1213 W 172	As 834 v PL IX 9 (obv) and PL IX 10
836 R.S.		1214 7	1213 For R.S. see 209	v
837 L.D.	Kashmir	1214 7	" 1213 W 173 S 9	In central foliated area کشمیر فرد Margin bounded by double circle.
838 R.M.	"	12-- 8	" 12-- Date 1213 on a specimen in the Kashmir Museum. W 172	As 837 PL IX 11
839	لاہور Lahore Inscribed colophon	1211 4	As 835 but date 1211 to of last line W 178 S 9	As 734 v
840 R.M.	"	1213 8	On flowered L. II couplet 22 as on 731 A fine broad coin good metal W 178 S 1	On flowered field دار مدر سپند ب مر س PL IX 12

Metal No.	Weight	Date	Obverse	Reverse
841 B.M.	ملتان Multan 1207 1	1207 1	حدای هر دو حمان رواج یافت ۱۲۰۷ دارالامان سرت دارالامان احد لت الار ساء دو	In foliated lozenge sur- rounded by circle of dots ملتان سرت دارالامان احد At top M 10
			W. 178 S 85	Pl. IX. 13.
842	"	1207 1	As 841, but last line off coln	As 841
			W 178	
843	"	1208 1	As 842	احد
			W. 178	
844	"	1209 1	As 843	احد
845	"	1210 1	As 844, but date 1210 over 1209 یانت	احد
			W 178	
846	"	1215 8	As 842	As 841, but no mark A
847 I.M.	هرات Hirāt Dāru-s- sallānat	1212	As 734, but 7 of 77 begins first line, ۱۲۱۲ under نحکم W. 178 S 85.	As 738 ۱۲۱۲
			Half rupee. <i>Num Zeit.</i> , Vienna, 1904, p. 101	
848 B.M.	"	1212	As 734	" ۱۲۱۲
			W. 177 S 85	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 849 LN	هرات Hirāt Dāra s salṭanat	1212	در بحکم الہی رمان ساد بیسن و سار ۱۲ سکہ رد فرسم و ۱۲ W 177	" ۱۲۱۲
850	"	1213	As 849 ۱۲۱۲ W 177	۱۲۱۲
851		1213	As 849 but date ۱۲۱۲ over middle line W 177	" but date written ۱۲۱۲
852 LM		1213	As 849 but ۱۲ above word بیسن and ۱۲ below it. W 177 5	As 851 ۱۲۱۲
853		1214	As 849 but ۱۲ below letter l and ۱۲ above بیسن W 177	As 851 ۱۲۱۲
854 LM	"	1214	As 849 ۱۲۱۲ W 176	۱۲۱۲
855	"	1215	" ۱۲۱۵ W 1	" ۱۲۱۵
856 LM	"	1215	" ۱۲۱۵ W 1 5	As 849 but date ۱۲۱۵ above بیسن of

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 857 B M.	بہکر Bhakkar	—	In dotted circle رمان شاہ فلوس W. 227 S. 95	In central dotted circle surrounded by margin بہکر صرب
858	دیرہ Dera	1209 2	در در اے ۱۲۹ رمان شاہ Also in B M M 47. W. 153 S 85	دیرہ صرب فلوس ۲ Pl IX, 15
859 B M	کشمیر Kashmīr	1208 —	In triple circle ۱۲۸ رمان شاہ در اے سکہ فلوس W 267 S 9	In triple circle — سہ کشمیر ب صر
860	„	1210 3	رمان شاہ سکہ فلوس ۱۲۱ Two B M specimens weigh 158 and 166 grains W 191 S 8	As 859 ۳
861	„	—	As 860, but date off coin W 143	As 859, but date off coin.
862 B M	„	1212 —	رمان شاہ ۱۲۱۲ سکہ فلوس W 148 S 8	— سہ کشمیر ب صر Upright sword.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 863	کمبر Kahmir	1212 5	In eight rayed star ۱۲ ۱۲ ۱۲ ۱۲ W 110 S 85	In dotted circle • کمبر عرب
864		— 5	As 863 but rude style. W 135	As 863 •
865 H.M.	"	1212 5	As 863 W 161 S 8	" • Pl. IX. 16.
866 H.M.		1212 5	As 863 but date ۱۲۱۲ to ۲ W 16" S "	•
867		1212 5	In circle ۱۲۱۲ ۱۲۱۲ W 16" S 8	As 863 •
868	"	1212 5	As 867 ۱۲۱۲ W 161	" • Pl. X. 1
869	"	1213 5	As 867 ۱۲۱۳ W 16" S 2	As 863 •
870 H.M.	"	1214 "	In double circle ۱۲۱۴ ۱۲۱۴ W 21" S 35	In circle عرب کمبر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 871 B M	کشمیر Kashmīr	1214 7	As 870 ۱۲۱۴ W 167. S. 9	As 870 v
872	„	1214 8	„ ۱۲۱۴ W 168. S. 9.	„ ^
873 B M	„	1215 8	As 870 ۱۲۱۵ W. 170. S. 9	„ ^ Pl X 2
874	„	1215 —	„ ۱۲۱۵ W. 123.	„ Date off coin.
875	ملتان Multān	1208 1	در دراه ۱۲۰۸ رمان شاه ناد شاه W 178 S. 85	ملتان صرب فلوس احد
876 B M	„	1209 2	As 875 but ۱۲.۹ under last line. W 185 S. 9	As 875 ۲
876 A R B	„	1210 4	As 875 Cabinet of Sir Richard Burn W 181.	„ ۴
877 B M	„	1211 —	As 875 but date ۱۲۱۱ under رمان. W 187	„ Date illegible

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 878 B.M.	ملتان Multān	1211 4	As 875 1711 W 178	" "
879 B.M.		1212 5	" 1712 W 185	" "
880		1213 8	" 1713 W 183 S 85	M 8 Pl N 3.

IV

SHUJĀ'U-L-MULK SHĀH

First reign A. H. 1216.

A. D. 1801.

Mahmūd Shāh defeated Shāh Zamān in the summer of A. D. 1801 and succeeded him at Kābul. Shāh Shujā', the full brother of Zamān, proclaimed himself at Pashāwar (p. xxvii) and advanced against the capital but was defeated in September 1801. No coins can at present be assigned with certainty to this brief reign at Pashāwar.

V

MAHMÜD SHÄH

(At Hirät)¹

A.H. 1216-1245.

A.D. 1801-1809

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 881	هراة Hirät Däru-s-salṭanat	1216	In elaborate circular border برررد بولقی اله سکه محمود شاه ن خروگی W 1" B 8	In double circle فر ب هر ا ا 1216 الطه ب د ر M X 10

The couplet is —

سکه برررد بولقی اله
خروگی سن محمود شاه

Struck coin on gold with the aid of God
The world-conquering Cyrus Mahmūd Shāh.

882	..	1217	As 881	As 881 121
883	..	1217 2	As 881 but date & to l of last line and 1217 written perpendicularly inwards l of middle line	121
884	..	1218	As 881 but date & to l of last line and 1218 written perpendicularly inwards l of middle line	121

¹ There is a copy of the Poet N. M. with which the coin was struck of a D. 1216, but the number has the very last of Persian 1216.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 885 IM	هراٲ Hirāt <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1218 2	As 884 W 177	As 881, but addition of ر over ر of د
886	"	1218	" ۱۲۱۸ W 177 3 S. 8	د ر ب هر ۱۱ ۱۲۱۸ السلطنة ب صر
887 IM	"	1219	اله خسرو گیتی س محمود شاه ب ۱۲۱۹ سکه بر زر رد نتوفیق W 178	As 886 ۱۲۱۹ ر to l. of صر?
888 IM	"	1219	In elaborate circular border نتوفیق اله ش و گیتی ستان محمود ۱۲ ۱۹ حس سکه بر زر رد The position of the s of شاه varies on some of the following specimens. W 177 S 8	As 886 ۱۲۱۹
889	"	1219	As 888 ۱۲۱۹ W 175	As 881 ۱۲۱۹

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 902 I M	هراب Hirāt <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1224 5?	As 900. W 177	As 901 ۱۲۲۵
903 I M	„	1225 5?	„	„ ۱۲۲۵
904	„	1225	As 891	„ ۱۲۲۵
905 I M	„	1225	„	As 886 ۱۲۲۵
906 I M	„	1226	„	As 881 ۱۲۲۶
907 B M	„	1226	„	As 886 ۱۲۲۶
908 I M	„	1227	As 888 ۱۲۲۷	As 881 ۱۲۲۷
909 B M	„	1227	As 891	„ ۱۲۲۷
910	„	1228	As 888 ۱۲۲۸ W 175	„ ۱۲۲۸
911 B M	„	1228	As 891	„ ۱۲۲۸
912	„	1229	„ W. 175	„ ۱۲۲۹
913 I M	„	1230	ستوفیق الہ سہیل و گیتی ن محمود شاہ حسہ سکہ زر زر رد W. 177	As 886 ۱۲۳۰

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 914 R.M.	هراة Hirāt <i>Dārū-s-salṭanat</i>	1230	As 913 W 177	As 886 but date 1227 over هراة of
915 L.M.	"	1231		As 886. 1221
916 L.M.	"	1232	W 175	1222
917 L.M.	"	1233		1223
918 L.M.	"	1234		" 1224
919 L.M.		1235	" W 176. Also half rupee—P Thorburn	1225
920 L.M.		1236	W 180	1226
921 L.M.	"	1237		" 1227
922 L.M.	"	1238	" W 171	1228
923 ¹ I.M.	"	1242	W 172	1229
924 I.M.	"	1242	Half rupee W 84 S -60	" 1229

¹ Mr P Thorburn has a quarter rupee of A.M. 1 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 925 I.M.	هرات Hirāt <i>Dāru-s-salṭanat</i>	1242	As 913 Quarter rupee W 43 S. 45	As 886. ۱۲۴۲
926 I.M.	„	1243	„ Half rupee. W 79. S 73	In circle ت هرا ۱۲۴۳ السلطنة دار صرب Pl XI 1
927 I M	„	1243	„ Half rupee	As 926, but words يا هو interpolated above ت of هرات
928	„	1254	As 888 W. 173 S. 75	As 901 ۱۲۵۴ The date may be in- tended for 1245, the year of Mahmūd's death

MAḤMŪD SHĀH

First reign A H 1216-1218

A D 1801-1803

Α/ 929 B M	احمد شاهي Ahmad Shāhī <i>Ashrafu- l-bilād</i>	1218 3	In double circle نتويق اليه شاه وگيتي ستان محمود حسرت سکه در زر رد The couplet is the same as that on coin 881 W 168 S .8	In double circle شاه د حمد ۱۱ ۱۲۱۸ اللا ب ص شر ۳ In niche at top of coin يا محمود Pl X 4
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Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 930 L.J.M.	احمد سامی Ahmad Shahi Aghrafu- l-bilād	1218 3	As 929 In weight this coin is equivalent to the Persian aghrāfi. For L.J.M. see p. vi. W 54 S. 10	As 929
931 B.M.	بہاولپور Bahā walpūr	1217 1	In dotted circle on flowered field رد بر زر ہونق الہ محمود شاہ ۱۲۱ طہر گنجی سان Double mohur an un- milled specimen of an issue normally milled. W 341 S. 11	In dotted circle on flowered field مانوس ممنٹ ۱ سہ طوس عرب بہاولپور M. 48 Pl. X 7
932 B.M.	"	1217 1	As 931 but inferior in style and obliquely milled; الہ instead of الہ ۱۲۱۷ Double mohur W 342. S. 11	As 931
933 Bah.	"	1217 2	As 932. ۱۲۱ Double mohur	"
934 Bah.	"	1218 2	" ۱۲۱ Double mohur	"
935 Bah.		1218 2	" ۱۲۱ W 100 S. 85	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 936 B M	احمد شاہی Ahmad Shāhī <i>Ashrafu- l-bilād</i>	1216	الہ خسرو گیتھ شاہ ستان محمود ۱۲۱۶ س رد سر رر توفیق W 177 S 8	As 716, but date ۱۲۱۶ l. last line Pl X 5
937 B M	„	1216	As 888 No date visible W 177	As 936. ۱۲۱۶
938 I M	„	1217	As 937	As 936, but date ۱۲۱۶ below r of middle line
939	„	1217 2	„ W. 178 S 85	As 929 ۱۲۱۶ ۲
940	„	1218 3	„	„ ۱۲۱۸ ۳ Pl X 6
941	„	1218 3	„ W 176.	As 929, but <i>یا عریب</i> in- stead of <i>یا محمود</i> ۱۲۱۸ ۳
942	دہاولپور Bahā- walpūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	1217	Legend as 932, no mil- ling Date ۱۲۱۶ to 1 of middle line W 177 S 8	In double circle دار السور صرب دہاولپور M 49 Pl X. 8
943	Bahā- walpūr	1217 1	As 932, oblique milling and date ۱۲۱۶ Double rupee W 356 S. 11	As 931 ۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 944 L.M.	ہاولپور Baba walpūr	1217 1	As 943, but گیسے instead of گتی Double rapes oblique milling	As 931 1
945 L.M.	"	1217 1	As 932 oblique milling. 121 W 177 S 1	1
946 B.M.	"	1217 1	As 944 W 177	" 1
947 B.M.	"	1217 2	As 932. 121 W 178	2
948	"	1218 2	As 932 oblique milling W 178 S 1	" 2
949	بکھر Bakhar	—	رد برقیی الہ سے برر محمود ساء خسرو گیتی ستان W 177	بکھر میست سرب س ما س خلو نو Pl. XII 15
950 R.M.	پاوار Pashāwar	1216 1	Legend as 929 but رد برز and خسرو; date 1217 to 1 of last line. W 177 S 9	In circular border سرب میست س س وراحد ما خلو نو 11 X 9

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 951 B M	پشاور Pashāwar	1217 2	<p>الہ محمود شاہ</p> <p>حسرو</p> <p>تتوہیق گیتی ستان</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>رد در در ۱۲۱۷</p> <p>W 178</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>پشاور</p> <p>۲</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>Pl. X 11.</p>
952 B M	„	1218 3	<p>As 951.</p> <p>۱۲۱۸</p> <p>W 177</p>	<p>As 951</p> <p>۳</p>
953	دیرہ Dera	1216 1	<p>رد در در</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>تتوہیق الہ گیتی</p> <p>حسرو</p> <p>ستان محمود شاہ</p> <p>۱۲۱۶</p> <p>W 177 S. 8</p>	<p>In double circle</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>ب</p> <p>صر دیرہ</p> <p>To 1 of top line M 13</p> <p>Pl X 10</p>
954 B M	„	— 2	<p>As 953.</p> <p>W 178</p>	<p>As 953</p> <p>۲</p>
955	دیرہ حات Derahjāt	1216 1	<p>As 949, date ۱۲ under first line and ۱۶ over second line</p> <p>W 170 S 8</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>ت</p> <p>دیرہ حات</p> <p>ب</p> <p>صر</p> <p>Pl X 12</p>
956	„	1217 2	<p>As 955, but date ۱۲۱۷ beneath second line</p> <p>W 170</p> <p>Also 1218, 2 (L D)</p>	<p>As 955</p> <p>۲</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
914 H.M.	لاہور Lahor walpur	1217 1	As 913, but کے instead of کی Double rupee oblique milling	As 931 1
945 H.M.	"	1217 1	As 932 oblique milling. 171 W 17° B 1	" 1
946 H.M.	"	1217 1	As 944 W 17°	" 1
947 H.M.	"	1217 2	As 932. 171° W 17°	" 1
948	"	1218 2	As 932 oblique milling W 17° B 1	" 1
949	لاکھڑ Lakhar	—	رد بولس لاکھ <hr/> برور محمد ساد <hr/> کسی سار W 1	لاکھڑ مہمب برور س س جو لو 17 VII 13
950 H.M.	لاہور Lahor	1217 1	As 913 as 914 but لاہور 1217 لاہور 1217 W 17 B 2	In circular border برور مہمب س س جو لو 17 VIII

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 951 B M	پشاور Pashāwar	1217 2	<p>الہ محمود شاہ حسرو نتوفیق گیتی ستان سہ رد در ۱۲۱۷</p> <p>W 178</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>پشاور ۲ سہ صرب</p> <p>Pl X 11</p>
952 B M	„	1218 3	<p>As 951 ۱۲۱۸</p> <p>W 177</p>	<p>As 951</p> <p>۳</p>
953	دیرہ Dera	1216 1	<p>رد در ۱۲۱۶ سہ نتوفیق الہ گیتی حسرو ستان محمود شاہ ۱۲۱۶</p> <p>W 177 S. 8</p>	<p>In double circle</p> <p>احد سہ ب صر دیرہ</p> <p>To l of top line M 13</p> <p>Pl X 10</p>
954 B M	„	— 2	<p>As 953.</p> <p>W 178</p>	<p>As 953</p> <p>۲</p>
955	دیرہ جات Derahjāt	1216 1	<p>As 949, date ۱۲ under first line and ۱۶ over second line</p> <p>W 170 S 8</p>	<p>In circle</p> <p>احد سہ ت دیرہ جا ب صر</p> <p>Pl X 12</p>
956	„	1217 2	<p>As 955, but date ۱۲۱۷ beneath second line</p> <p>W 170</p> <p>Also 1218, 2 (L D)</p>	<p>As 955</p> <p>۲</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
957 R	کابل Kabul Daru s sultanat	1216 1	On flowered field بولفق آله ساده گسی شان محمود خمس سکه رد در در ۱۲۱۶ W 177 B 9	In border on flowered field کابل دار السلطه ب احد مر
958 R.M	"	1217 1	As 957 ۱۲۱ W 176	As 957 احد
959	"	1217 2	As 957 ۱۲۱ W 177	As 957 r
960 R.M	"	1218 2	آله ساد محمود بولفق گسی شان خمس سکه رد در در ۱۲۱۸ W 178	As 957 r
961 R.M	"	1218 —	As 960 ۱۲۱ W 177	In circle مر دار کابل السلطه Date off the coin (pro- bably at top)
962 R.M	کسر Ka Emir	12-- 1	بولفق آله محمود خمس سکه رد در در ۱۲-- W 169 B 9	In foliated central area, margin bounded by double circle احد س کسر مر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 963	كشمير Kashmīr	1217 2	As 962 ۱۲۱۷ W 170	As 962 ۲
964 B M	„	1217 2	In triple circle ۱۷ محمود شاه ۱۲ W. 39 S 6	In foliated diamond ۲ كشمير صرب Pl X 13
965 B M	„	1218 3	As 962 ۱۲۱۸ W 170	As 962 ۳ B M
966 B M	Kashmīr <i>Khitta</i>	1218 3	„ ۱۲۱۸ W 172 S 9	In triple circle ۳ سه كشمير حطه صرب Pl X 14
967	ملتان Multān <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1216 1	As 932, but date ۱۲۱۶ W. 178 S 85	ملتان صرب احد دار الامان In ۷ of M 8 Pl X 15
968 I J M	„	1218 1 sic	As 932, but ۱۲۱۸ For I J.M. see p vi	As 967

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 969 B.M.	کشمیر Ka_hmīr	1216 1	In triple circle ۱۲۱۶ عازم محمود شاه W 157 B 10	In triple circle احد شاه کشمیر ب عرب
970 B.M.	Ka_hmīr	— 2	Fragmentary as 969 W 61 B. 6	In double circle ۲ شاه کشمیر عرب
971 B.M.	"	1217 —	۱۲ شاه محمود W 67 B 6	شاه کشمیر عرب
972 B.M.		1217 2	شاه محمود ۱ W 59 B 6	۲ شاه کشمیر عرب

SHUJĀ'U-L-MULK SHĀH

Second reign A.H. 1218-1221

A.D. 1803-1809

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
873 BM	احمد شاہی Ahmed Shahi Astrakhan 1220	1220	In double circle چون مہر و ماہ شاہ دین پرور شجاع الملک شہزادہ نور محمد و نور W 167 S. 75	In double circle with four mihrabs projecting into margin enclosed by outer dotted circle, like 929, date 1220.
874 BM	..	1222	In double circle and on dotted field as 973. Thin broad coin equivalent to the Persian asrafi. Cp 970 W. 17 S. 11	In square with project- ing mihrabs, all contained in outer double circle, as 973 1222

Pl. XI. 3

The couplet is —

شہزادہ نور محمد و نور
شاہ دین پرور شجاع الملک شاہ

'Struck coin on silver and gold like the sun and moon,
The king, the fosterer of the Faith, Shujā'u-l-mulk
Shāh'

875 BM	بہاولپور Bahawalpur	1218 1	In dotted circle on flowered field رد ترسیم و زر چون مہر و ماہ شجاع الملک شاہ شاہ دین پرور ۱۲۱۸ Double mohur, ob- liquely milled W 341 S 10	As on obverse مادوس میمنت احد سہ جلوبس ضرب بہاولپور To r of middle line M 48 Pl. XI 2.
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Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 976	بہاولپور Baba walpur	12— 1	As 975, but s of ل to l. of last line r to r of middle line. Obliquely milled. W 170 S 95	As 975
977		12— 1	As 976 but different die. W 169	
978 Bah.	دہرہ Dera	1218 1	Couplet much as n 975	احد سہ ب مردہرہ To l of top line M 11
979	رکاب Rikāb Nadārāt	1219	Couplet as on 973 W 168 S 7	In circle within margin contained by outer dotted circle, the margin occupied by eight mihrahs. ۱۲۱۹ ب مبارک رکاب عرب Pl. XI 4
980 B.M	کابل Kābul Ismā'īl salṭanat	1223 —	As 1028 ۱۲۲۳ W 169 S 85.	عرب کابل دار السلطنة Pl XI 5

¹ There is a close resemblance between coin Pl. XI 4 and Pl. XI 11 this Rikāb issue appears to have been struck in the Qandahār region.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>AV</i> 981	ملتان Multān <i>Dāru-l-amān</i>	1218 1	Much as 975, date ۱۲۱۸ W 171 S. 8	ملتان صرب دار الامان احد In loop of ن of امان M 8 Pl XI. 6
982 L D	„	1224 8	As 981 ۱۲۲۴ W 171 S. 7	As 981 ا
<i>AR</i> 983 B M	احمد شاهی Ahmad Shāhī <i>Ashrafu-l-bilād</i>	1218	In double circle as 973 W 177 S. 9 This coin in style corresponds precisely with 940 It is a broad well-struck piece	In double circle within margin bounded by dotted circle, as 973 ۱۲۱۸ Pl XI 8
984	„	1218	As 983 W 176	As 983
985 B M	„	1218	As 983 A beautiful quarter rupee W 44 S. 55	„ ۱۲۱۸ Pl XI 11
986	„	— 2	As 983 W 176 S. 75	„ Date r l last line
987	„	1219	„ W 177 S. 8	„ ۱۲۱۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
41 988	احمد سامی Ahmad Shāhī Ashrafu I-Īlād	1220	As 983 W 17"	As 983 122
989 I M		1220	" W 1"	As 983, but legend en- closed in a square with mihrabs projecting from each side. 122
990	"	1221	" W 1"6	As 983 but foliated border inside circle. 1221
991	"	1222	In double circle الملك سام مهر و ماه سماع حون دین نور سکه رد ترسم و در W 1"	In foliation within dotted circle سام د احمد السلطان 1222 ف ر
992		1223	As 991 W 17"	As 983 1222
993	"	1224	" W 1"5 B 7	1222
994 II M	"	1224	" W 1 8 B 8	In foliated lozenge سام السلطان اسر احمد 1224 ف ر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 995 B M	نکهر Bakhar	1218	رد چون مهر و ماه س شجاع الملک شاه شاه نرسیم و زر دین پرور W. 178. S 9	نکهر میمت ب صر س س حلو ۱۲۱۸ مانو Pl. XI. 10.
996	„	1219?	As 995, but inferior in style W 177	As 995, but date ۱۱۹۱ sic below مانوس س
997	„	—	As 996 W. 178	As 996, date, if any, off coin
998	بهاولپور Bahā-walpūr	1218 1	In dotted circle on flowered field رد نرسیم ار فصل حاص کردگار س شجاع نامدار حسرو گیتی ستان ۱۲۱۸ Obliquely milled Double rupee W 356 S 11	As on obverse. مانوس میمت احد حلوس سنه صرب بهاولپور To r of middle line M 48 Pl XI 7
			The couplet is — سکه زد نرسیم ار فصل حاص کردگار حسرو گیتی ستان شاه شجاع نامدار 'Struck coin on silver through the special grace of the Creator, The world-grasping Cyrus, the illustrious Shāh Shujā'	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
8 999 R.M.	جہانگیر Bahā walpur	1218 1	As 998 171 Obliquely milled. W 177 B 95	As 998 احد
1000	"	1218 2	" 171A Obliquely milled. W 177 B 95	" r
1001 I.M.	"	1218 1	As 975 171 Obliquely milled. W 178 B 95	As 975 احد
1002 I.M.	"	1219 1	As 975, center of middle line and is to r of last line Obliquely milled W 178 B 95	" احد
1003 I.M.	"	— 1	As 975 but M 57 in 1st part of خط Not milled W 173 B 95	" احد
1004 I.M.	"	177	As 1003; but M 57 in 1st part of خط W 174 B 95	As 975 but is to l of last line and is above خط 171 XI 12
1005	"	177	As 1003; but M 57 in 1st part of خط W 174 B 95	As 975 but is to l of last line and is above خط 171 XI 12

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1008 I M.	بہاولپور Bahā-walpūr	1222	As 975, ۱۲ to r of middle line and r to r of last line Not milled W. 175 S 1.0	As 975, but ۱۲۱۲ above س and no mark
1007 I M	„	1212 sic	As 1003, not milled. W. 174 S .95	As 975, but ۱۲۱۲ sic above سنہ
1008 B M	پشاور Pashāwar	1218 1	Couplet arranged as on 973, date ۱۲۱۸ to l. of middle line W 178 S. 9.	In double circle نو ر س س و میمب حلو ما پشا ب احد صر سہ Pl XI 15
1009 B M	„	1218 1	As 1008 ۱۲۱۸ W 178. S 9	In double circle پشاور احد سہ صر Pl XI 16
1010	„	— 1	As 1008, but date off coin W. 178	As 1009 احد
1011	„	1219 2	As 1008 ۱۲۱۹ W. 177 S 9	As 1008 ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1012	پشاور Peshāwar	1220 3	As 1008 ۱۷۷ W 177 S -85	In double circle س در طو با ب ۳ مر سه
1018 B.M.	"	1221 4	۱۷۷۱ W 177 S 8	As 1012. ۳
1014 B.M.	"	— 6	As 1008 date off coin. W 178 S 85	۱
1015 B.M.	دیره Dera	— 1	Parts of مهر و ماء couplet. W 178 S -8	In double circle احد سه ب مر دیره M. 11 to 1 of top line. Pl. VII. 1
1016	"	— 4	As 1015 W 178 S 85	As 1015 ۳
1017	"	— 5	" W 178 S 8	" ۵
1018	دیره جات Derahjat	1218 1	دست مرور ل سما ع الله ۱۲۱ سرد مرسم و در خون مهر و ماء W 170 S -8	احد سه ب دیره جا ب مر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1019	ديره حاب Derahjāt	1218 2	As 1018. ۱۲۱۸ W. 170	As 1018 r
1020 I M	"	1219 2	" but ۱۹ in loop of ع ۱۲۱۹ W 169	" r
1021 I M	"	1220 2	" but ۱۲۲. in small figures under middle line W. 167	" r
1022	"	1220 3	As 1021 ۱۲۲. W 169	" r
1023 B M	"	1221 4	" ۱۲۲۱ W 168 S. 85	" ۲ Pl XII. 3.
1024	"	1221 5	" ۱۲۲۱ W. 169	" o
1025	"	12-- 5	" ۱۲-- W. 169	" o
1026	"	-- 6	" Date off coin W 168	" 1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1027 B.M.	کابل Kabul <i>Dār-u-s salṭanat</i>	— 1	On flowered field دین یزد ماہ سجاج الملک ساء مهر و در خون سکه رد بر Date off coin W 178 S 8	On flowered field عرب کابل دار السلطنة سہ احد
1028 B.M.		1219 2	As 1027 but to 1 of سنة ۱۲۱۹ حین W 178 S 8	As 1027 r
1029 B.M.	کشمیر Kashmir <i>Khitta</i>	1218 1	In triple circle on dotted field سہ نصر و مر الملک حق برسم و زر سہ سجاج ۱۲۱ سکه رد از W 171 S 9 The couplet is — سکه رد از فضل حق برسم و زر سہ سجاج الملک ساه بحر و بر Struck coin by the grace of the Truth on silver and gold The king of sea and land, Shah Shuja u l mulk	As on obverse احد سہ کشمیر خطہ عرب
1030	"	1219 2	As 1029 but date ۱۲۱۹ over middle line W 171	As 1029 r Pl. VII 2
1031 B.M.		12— 2	As 1029 but ۱۲ in loop of ل of فضل; rest of date off coin W 169	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1032 B M.	کشمیر Kashmīr <i>Khitta</i>	1220 3	As 1030 ۱۲۲ W. 170	As 1029 ۳
1033	„	1221 4	As 1029, but ۱۲۲۱ to 1 of last line W. 170.	„ ۳
1034	„	1222 5	As 1033 ۱۲۲۲ W. 170	„ ۵
1035 L D.	„	1223 —	„ ۱۲۲۳	„
1036	ملتان Multān <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1218 1	As 981 ۱۲۱۸ W 178 S 8	As 981 احد
1037	„	1219 —	„ ۱۲۱۹ W 177 S 8	„ Date off coin
Æ 1038	بھکھر Bhakhar	—	In double circle شجاع الملك ش فلوس Countermarked with word شجاع in small square W 214 S. 95	In circular border ۱۲ — بھکھر صوب

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1045 B.M.	ملتان Multān	1224 5	در درآ شجاع الملك شاه ۱۲۲۴ بادشاه W. 188 S 8	ملتان صرب فلوس ه Pl XII 7
1046 B M			Copper coin hammered out so that original inscriptions are illegible. On one side overstruck in small square الملك شجاع W 193	Pl XII. 5
1047 B.M			Copper coin, possibly of Jabāngīr, counterstruck on one side with الملك and شجاع and illegible date in small square, on other side رائج in small circle W. 221 S 9	

SHUJĀ'U-L-MULK SHĀH

(At Pashāwar and Kashmīr)

A H 1227-1228

A.D 1812-1813

Æ 1048 B M	پشاور Pashāwar	1227 1	On dotted field in circle within broad margin contained by dotted circle ۱۲۲۷ السلطان شجاع الملك شاه W 177 S 9	Within elaborate circular border س ور حلو پشا ب احد ص س Pl XI 13.
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QAIṢAR SHĀH

(At Qandahār)

A.H. 1218

A D 1803

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 1053 B M	احمد شاهى Ahmad Shāhī <i>Ashrafu-l-bilād</i>	1218	In double circle on flowered field <div style="text-align: center;"> جهان اله بحکم رائج نسام قیصر شاه گشت سیم و زر در W 168. S. 75 </div>	In square with mīhrabs, the whole contained in a double circle <div style="text-align: center;"> شاه د حمد ۱۱ ب ۱۲ ۱۸ الـ ب صر شر Pl XII. 8. </div>
<i>Æ</i> 1054	„	1218	As 1053 W 178 S. 9	As 1053 ۱۲۱۸ Pl XII 9

The couplet is —

سیم و زر در جهان بحکم اله
گشت رائج نسام قیصر شاه

‘Silver and gold in the world by God’s command
Became current in the name of Qaisar Shāh’

QAIṢAR SHĀH

(At Kābul and Kashmīr)

A H 1222–1223

A D 1807–1808

1055 B M	کابل Kābul <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1222 1	<div style="text-align: center;"> . د سلطان قیصر . سکه ۱۲۲۲ W 180 S 9 </div>	In double eight-sided foliation <div style="text-align: center;"> صر کابل ۱ دار لسلطنة احد سة </div>
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Further material is re-
quired to elucidate the new
couplet on this unique
coin

Pl XII 10

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1060 ¹ L.D	کابل Kābul Dāru-s- saltanat	1224 2	Couplet as below W. 169 S. 9. The couplet is — سکه دولت بر و سیم فرود حسن دیگر سلطان محمود 'Made abundant coin of the realm on gold and silver The second Hasan, Sulṭān Maḥmūd.'	سنة صرب دار السلطنة کابل
1061 B.M.	"	122— 8	In triple circle on flowered field, couplet as 1060. Date to r. under top line	In <i>tughrā</i> , surrounded by triple border, as 1060 ^ Pl XII 14.
A/ 1062	احمدپور Ahmad- pūr	1217 sic 48	Couplet arranged as on 931; 1 middle line ۱۲۱۷. W. 128 S. 8.	مانوس میمنت سنة خلوس ب صر احمدپور To r of middle line M. 48.
1063 B.M.	"	12— 48	As 1062, but ۱۲ above middle line W 127.	As 1062
1064	"	— 49	As 1062, but no Hijri date visible W. 129	" ۴۹

¹ I repeat the description, with modifications, from Coin 80 of Longworth Dames's monograph. I suggest that what was read by Mr Dames and Mr Rodgers as حسرو دیگر is حسرو دیگر vide Appendix. Coin 13 of Mr Dames's own Plate shows distinctly that the title is not حسرو دیگر. On all coins known to me the forms فرود and برور are used, not افروود and بر as read by Mr Dames.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1065 LM	احمد پور Aḥmad pūr	12—	As 1063 W 127	As 1062; 12 to L of ب PL XII 13
1066	احمد شاهی Aḥmad Shāhī Aghrafu l-bilād	1222	توقی الہ و کیسی ستان محمود سکہ زر زر د W 177 S 8	In foliated area ساح د احمد ۱۱ الہلا ۱۲۲۲ ب سر
1067	"	1224	As 1066 W 176. S 8	In foliated diamond ساح اسر الہلا احمد ا ۱۲۲۲ ب عرب
1068 RM		1224	As 1066 W 178 S 7	On dotted field احمد ساح ۱۱ ب للا ۱۲۲۲ عرب In central cartouche با محمود Pl XII 1"
1069 LM	Aḥmad Shāhī	—	Mahmūd's first couplet arranged as on 931 W 173 S 7	In double circle sur rounded by broad margin contained in dotted circle on floral field ساح احمد ساح ب سر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1070	احمد شاهی Ahmad Shāhī	1225	As 1066 W 176	On dotted field شاه د حمد ف ا ا ۱۲۲۵ اللا ب صر شر
1071	„	1226	As 931 W 175 S 7	On dotted field شاه د ب اللا حمد ا ا ۱۲۲۶ ب صر شر
1072	„	1226	„ W 177	Like 1067, but date ۱۲۲۶ over ب of صر
1073 B M.	Ahmad Shāhī <i>Ashrafu- l-bilād</i>	1226	As 1064 W 177 S. 7	As 1072. ۱۲۲۶
1074 I M	Ahmad Shāhī	1229	On dotted field couplet of 1060 W 159 S 85	On dotted field in <i>tughrā</i> ۱۲۲۹ احمد شاه ب صر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1081 I M.	بھکھر Bhakhar	1255	As 1080 M 50 above word شاه W. 153 S .9	As 1080 but M 50 in loop of حلوس of س Good specimens have the ۱۲ of the date ۱۲۵۵ to the left of the بھکھر of ك
1082 B M	„	1255	As 1081. W 152	As 1081, but M. 51 ۱۲۵۵
1083	„	1256	As 1081, but M 52 W. 152 S. 9	As 1081, but M 52 and ۱۲۵۶
1084	„	1256	As 1081, but above شاه bird (pigeon?) to r. alighting from flight W. 153	As 1081, but M 53 ۱۲۵۶
1085 B M	„	1258	As 1084, but pigeon to l W 152 S. 85	As 1081, but peafowl to r with cobra in its beak, and ۱۲۵۸ Pl. XII 16 (obverse only)
1086	„	1258	As 1084, but a crouching hare. The head, ears, and fore-legs of the hare are in the area, the body and hind-legs in the margin. W 152	As 1085 ۱۲۵۸ Pl. XII 18
1087	„	1259	As 1086 W 153 S 85.	As 1085, but lion counter rampant guardant and ۱۲۵۹. Pl XIII 2
1088 I M	„	1261	„ W 152 S 8	As 1087 ۱۲۶۱
1089 B M.	„	1265	As 1083 W. 153. S 9.	As 1083 ۱۲۶۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1080 L.M.	بہکھر Bhakhar	1267	As 1080 W 153 S 8	مانوس مسب ٢ حلوس ب فر بہکھر M. 50 to r of حلوس
1091 L.M.	بہاولپور Bahāwalpūr	1224 1	As 931; r to l of last line and r to l of middle line. W 174 S 85	مانوس مسب احد سه حلوس عرب بہاولپور To r of middle line M 48 Over حلوس M 54
1092 L.M.		1230 1 sic	As 931 r over محمود W 172 S 9	As 1091 but without M 54 mint name written بہاولپور
1093 L.M.		1240	As 1092 but r above محمود and r below it. Obliquely milled. W 170 S 95	As 1092 but r over مس
1094 L.M.		1241	As 1093 but r and r Obliquely milled. W 172 S. 1-0	As 1092 r
1095 L.M.	"	1242	As 1093 but r and r Obliquely milled. W 172 S 1-0	As 1092 r above مس and r below حلوس
1096 L.M.	"	1244	As 1093 but r and r Obliquely milled. W 170 S 95	As 1092 r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1097 I M	بہاولپور Bahāwalpūr	1244 1245	As 1093, but ۱۲ and ۴۰ Obliquely milled W 171.	As 1092, but ۱۲۴۴ above middle line
1098 I M	"	1249	As 1093, but ۱۲۴۹ above middle line Obliquely milled W. 170 S 9	As 1095, but ۱۲ and ۴۹.
1099	"	1249	As 1098 ۱۲۴۹ Obliquely milled W. 170 S. 95	As 1092, but additional mark M 55 and date ۱۲۴۹ in loop of س of جلوس
1100	"	1249 1250	" ۱۲۴۹ Obliquely milled W. 171 S. 105	As 1092, but ۱۲۰ be- neath word سۂ
1101 I M	"	1250 1249	As 1098, but ۱۲۰. Obliquely milled W. 171 S. 10	As 1100, but ۱۲۴۹.
1102	"	1250	As 1098 ۱۲۰ W. 171	As 1099, but ۱۲۰ below word سۂ
1103 I M	"	1250	" W 171	As 1100, but ۰. below word سۂ
1104 B M	پشاور Pashāwar	1226 2	مروء سکۂ دو لت سلطان محمود ۱۲۲۶ سۂ حسن دیگر مرور و W 173 S 85	On flowered field in double square with arab- esques in margins سۂ ور حلو پشا ب ۲ مر سۂ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1105	پارہ Pa_hāwar	1227 3	As 1104 ۱۷۷ W 176 S 9	As 1104 ۷
1106 B.M.	"	1228 4	۱۷۷۸ W 177	۷
1107 B.M.	"	123- 6	" W 158 (rubbed).	On flowered field in octagonal border عرب س در حلو ۱ ۷
1108 ¹ B.M.		1230 7	W 160 S 10	As 1107 ۷ PL XIII 3
1109 B.M.		1231 7	۱۷۷۱ W 164 S. 1-0	۷
1110 H.M.	"	1231 8	" ۱۷۷۱ W 163 S 95	"

¹ A fine specimen of this coin in the Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge weighs 165 grains.


Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1111	پشاور Peshawar	1232 8	In foliated diamond on flowered field محمود سلطان ۱۲۳۲ Within four marginal compartments — Low right سکه دولت Low left حسن دیکر High right فنزود High left سرور و سیم W. 161 S 10	As 1107. A PI XIII. 1
1112	"	1232 9	As 1111 ۱۲۳۲ W. 165	" "
1113	"	1233 9	" ۱۲۳۳ W 165	" "
1114 BM	"	1233 10	" ۱۲۳۳ W. 164 S 85	" "
1115	دیره جات Derahjāt	1224 1	توفیق الہ شاہ ۱۲۲۴ ستار گیتی حسن محمود سرور سکہ بر سرورد W 168 S 75	احد سه ت دیره جا ب صر
1116 BM	"	1226 3	As 1115 ۱۲۲۶ W 170	As 1115 ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1117	دیراجات Derahjat	1227 3	As 1115. ۱۲۲۷ W 166	As 1115. ۳
1118 I.M.		1227 —	As 1115 but ۱۲۲ in small figures in loop of ن of سان W 165. S. 8	As 1115 but regnal date off coin
1119 I.M.		1234 —	As 1115 but ۱۲ above و of محمد ۳ and ۳ in the loops of ن and ی of سان and گئی respectively W 164 S. 8	As 1115, but regnal date off coin.
1120 I.M.	"	1236 —	As 1115 but ۱۲۱ in loop of ی of گئی W 170	As 1119
1121 I.M.	"	1237 —	As 1115 ۱۲۳۷ W 166 S. 85	"
1122 I.M.		1240 —	۱۲۳۸ W 167	
1123 I.M.		1241 —	۱۲۳۹ W 166	
1124 I.M.	"	1242 4 sic	۱۲۴۲ W 168	As 1115 ۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1125 R B M	دبراجات Derahyat	1211 —	As 1115, but * in loop of ن of ستان. W 167 S 75	As 1119
1126 I M	.	1211 —	As 1115, but 17 in ن of کیتی and * in ی of ستان W. 166	"
1127 I M.	"	1215	As 1125 1245 W. 167 S. 7	As 1115 45
1128 L D		1216 —	" 1246 W. 166	"
1129 I M	"	1247 —	As 1115 1247 M 48 in loop of ی of گیتی W 167 S 7	As 1119.
1130	"	1248 —	As 1129 1248 W 166	"
1131 I M	"	1250 —	As 1115 1250 M 48 and M 50 W 167 S 7	"
1132	"	1251 —	As 1131 1251 W 166 S 75	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1133	دیره‌جات Derahjat	12-- 1	As 1115 but <i>r</i> below of محمود and M. 54 above it word <i>سا</i> at end of middle line. W 168 S 8	As 1115 احد
1134	"	— 2	Legend arranged as on 931 and similar style date (illegible) below word محمود W 170 S 8.	<i>r</i> M. 56 to <i>r</i> of <i>r</i>
1135 B.M.	کابل Kabul <i>Daru s- salfanat</i>	1225 2	سکه دولت ب ۱۲۲۵ سلطان محمود W 178 S. 7	کابل دار السلطنة ب ۲ فرست
1136 B.M.		1228 5	On dotted field لب سلطان سکه دو محمود ۱۲۲۸ دنگر سم فرود حسن برور W 176 S. 95	In double circle within wide margin کابل السلطنة دار غرب
1137 B.M.	"	1228 5	As 1136 ۱۲۲۸	As 1136 • but surcharged with رائج in small incuse
1138 B.M.	"	— 8	As 1135 but date off coin W 16۰ S 85	Much as 1061

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1139 I M.	کابل Kābul Dārū-s- saltanat	۱۲۰۰ —	حسن دیگر درر و سم فرود ۱۲۰۰ لب سانا محمود سکه دو W 165 S. 85	Much as 1061 Pl. XIII. 4.
1140 B M	کشمیر Kashmīr Khitta	122- 6	On flowered field توتیق الہ شہاد ۱۲ کیتی ستان محمود ۲- حسرو سکه رد درر W. 165 S. 85	On flowered field ۶ سہ کشمیر خطہ صرب
1141 B M	"	1225 7	As 1140 ۱۲۲۵ W 171	As 1140 ۷
1141 A Edin	"	1228 6	" ۱۲۲۸ For Edin , see 205	" ۶
1141 B Edin	"	1229 —	" ۱۲۲۹	" Regnal date off coin
1142 B M	"	1230 8	" ۱۲۳۰ W. 170	" ۸ ۴
1143 B M	"	1230 10	" ۱۲۳۰ W 172	" ۱

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1144 B.M.	کسر Kashmir <i>Khitta</i>	1232 10	As 1140, but entire date ۱۲۳۲ over سان W 171	As 1140 but mint name written کسر and dif- ferent style. 1
1145 B.M.	"	1233 10	As 1144 ۱۲۳۳ W 170	As 1144 1 Pl. XIII. 5
1146		1233 11	" ۱۲۳۳ W 169 S 85	As 1140 11
Æ 1147	پادشاه Pa_hāwar	123-	۱۲۳- محمد پادشاه W 176 S -8 A B.M. specimen has the date ۱۲۳- clearly enough.	فلوس عرب پادشاه Pl. V. 17
1148 B.M.	کسر Ka_hmir	- 1	 Date illegible W 72 (rubbed). S. -8	In foliated lozenge احد کسر ب عرب
1149 B.M.	"	- 1	As 1148 W 111	As 1148
1150 B.M.	"	- 1	As 1148 W 121	In foliated lozenge احد کسر عرب

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1151 B.M.	كشمير Kashmir	1230 6	As 1118; date r. under ح محمود. W. 115 S 8	كشمير ضرب
1152	"		As 1148 W 150	Not legible
1153 B.M.		12--	12-- شاه محمود Date may be 1229 or 1239 W 121 S. 7	كشمير ضرب
1154	"	12--	As 1153 W. 115	As 1153
1155 B.M.	ملتان Multān	1227 1	در دراهم 1227 محمود شاه نادر شاه W. 180 S 9	ملتان ضرب فلوس احد
1156	"	1227 2	As 1155 W 188. S 8	As 1155. r
1157 B.M.	"	1228 —	" 1228 W 187	" Regnal date illegible
1158 B.M.	"	1228 3	" 1228 W 188 Square	" r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1159 R.M.	ملتان Multan	1228 5	As 1155. ۱۲۲۸ W 180 (rubbed).	As 1155 ۵
1160		1230 7	As 1155, different style. M. 55 ۱۲۳۰ W 197 S 8.	” ۷
1161 R.M.		1230	In dotted circle as 1155 ۱۲۳۰ W 179 S 9	As 1155 but date ۱۲۳۰ under word ملتان PI XIII. 6
1162	”	1230	As 1161 rubbed.	As 1161
1163		1230 1231	As 1155. ۱۲۳۱ W 181	As 1161 but ۱۲۳۱
1164 R.M.	”	1231 7	As 1155. M 55 over word ل ۱۲۳۱ W 191 S 8 Date 1232 in Cabinet of Sir Richard Burn.	As 1155
1165 R.M.		1231 —	As 1155 no date. W 180	ملتان پ ۱۲۳۱ مرقلوس Regnal date off coin.
1166 R.M.	”	1235	As 1164 M 55 ۱۲۳۵ W 180 (square) S 85	As 1155 Regnal date off coin. PI XIII 7

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1167 B M.	ملتان Multan	1253	As 1164; same or similar mark 1167 W. 152	As 1166
1168 B M	"	1254	As 1167 1168 W 141	"
1169	"	1257	" 1169 W 150	"
1170	"	1263	" 1170 W. 152	"
1171 B M	"	1264	" 1171 W. 151 S 9	"
1172	"	—	" Dates illegible, inferior style.	"
1173	"	—	As 1164, early type but dates illegible W 190.	"

SHĀH NŪRU D DĪN¹

A.H. 1223-1228

A.D. 1808-1813

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1174	کشمیر Kashmir Khatta	1225 2	In central square on flowered field ر سہ کشمیر خطہ عرب To r ساء Above نور الدين To l نا مخدوم Below حہاں Double mohur W 335 2 S. 95	In triple circle spread over entire field ۱۲۲۵ ب کلا طالبها حیدر الدنيا The world is carrion and the seekers thereafter are dogs. PL XIII 10
1175		1225 3	ساء نور الدين یا یا مخدوم حہاں ب ر کشمیر خطہ عرب W 335 S. 95 The legend is the same as that on 1174, but is differently arranged. یا ساء نور الدين نا مخدوم حہاں 'O Shāh Nūru-d-dīn O Lord of the World.	As 1174 ۱۲۲۵ PI XIII 11

¹ The patron saint of rural Kashmir. The coins are discussed on pp. xxix-xxx. The invocation on the gold pieces shows that Shāh Nūru-d-dīn is an object of veneration a saint. The word عارف on the silver coin means one who has arrived at the knowledge of God the highest grad¹ which a mystic can attain; *طوب العالمين* is a Sāfi expression sometimes used as an epithet for Plato. The word *سک* can mean the path in the sense of a rule of life; there is a play on word here as in other coin couplets, their only literary merit.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 1176 B M	کشمیر Kashmir <i>Khitta</i>	1223 1	In triple circle on flowered field سکه شد روشن ز شاه نور الدین رائج از محدود قطب العارفین ۱۰۰۰ W. 221 S. 11	On flowered field in elaborate circular border احد سکه کشمیر قطب صرب Pl. XIII 12
The couplet is — سکه شد روشن ر شاه نور الدین رائج از محدود قطب العارفین 'Coin became bright through Shāh Nūru-d-dīn, Current by the Lord of the Pole of Wise Men.'				
1177	"	1223 1	As 1176 ۱۲۲۳ W 171 S. 9	As 1176 احد
1178 B M.	"	1224 1	" ۱۲۲۴ W. 170.	" احد
1179 B M	"	1224 2	" ۱۲۲۴ W. 165.	" ۲
1180 B M	"	1225 2	" ۱۲۲۵ W 170	" ۲
1181 B M	"	1225 3	" ۱۲۲۵ W 170.	" ۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1181 A Sri	کشمیر Kashmir Kātho	1226 4	As 1176 1777 Kashmir Museum, Sri nagar W 168.	As 1176 "
1182 B.M.		1227 5	" 1777 W 171	" • PL XIII. 13
1182 A Sri	"	1228 5	" 1777 W 170	" •
Æ 1183		1225 3	In double circle نور الدين یا 17 20 یا مخلدوم W 116. B 65	In double circle ر سند کشمیر خط عرب Pl XIII. 9 (B.M.).

SULTĀN ALĪ

(Proclaimed by Dost Muḥammad Bārakzai at Kabul)

A.H. 1233.

A.D. 1818

No coins are known. Sultān Ali was a son of Taimūr Shāh and half brother of Aiyub Shāh. He was murdered at Kabul. *Masson's Narrative* (op. cit.), vol III, pp. 51-4

AIYÜB SHĀH¹

A.H. 1233-1245.

A D 1818-1829

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1184 B M.	پشاور Pashāwar	— 6	حورشید و ماه شاه از شعاع سکه ایوب شاه جہاں روشن ترار W. 164. S. 85.	In ornate octagon on dotted field صرب سور خلو پشا ۶ سہ
			The couplet is .— شد جہاں روشن ترار حورشید و ماه از شعاع سکہ ایوب شاہ 'Became more world-illuminating than the sun and moon, Through the rays of the stamp of Aiyüb Shāh'	
1185	„	— 7	As 1184. W 162 S 85	As 1184 v
A/ 1186 B M	احمد شاہی Ahmad Shāhi Ashrafu- l-bilād	—	On flowered field in multifoil area, the Kalima Around it in marginal compartments صرب اشرف الملاد احمد شاہی W 154 (rubbed). S 10	Couplet on flowered field. PI XIII 16
1187 B M	پشاور Pashāwar	1233 1	In small triple diamond شاہ ب ایو ۱۲۳۳ Rest of couplet arranged in four marginal compart- ments starting at six o'clock and reading outwards	As 1184 احد PI XIII 17

¹ Aiyüb Shāh was a son of Taimūr Shāh and half brother of Sultān 'Alī. He was proclaimed at Pashāwar by Muhammad 'Azīm Khān Bārakzai and retired to the Panjab after the death of his protector. This took place subsequent to the Sikh victory at Nowshera in A. H. 1238. Coins continued to be struck at Pashāwar in the name of Aiyüb till A. H. 1245. I cannot read the word در in the coin legend—C J R, 1894, p. 179

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1188 B.M.	سار Pachāwar	1233 1	ماه ارساع خورسید و سکه انوب ماه ۱۲۳۳ ————— جهان روشن ترار W 163 S. 9	As 1184 احد Pl. XIII, 18
1189 L.D Edin.		1234 2	As 1184 but date ۱۲۳۴ above ب of انوب W 162. For Edin., see 205	" r
1189 A B.M.	"	1235 2	As 1189 ۱۲۳۵ W 160	r
1190		1235 3	۱۲۳۵ W 163.	r
1191 B.M.	"	1237 4	۱۲۳۷ W 164.	r
1192 B.M.	"	1238 6	" ۱۲۳۸ W 163	" 1
1193 I.M.	"	1239 7	" ۱۲۳۹ W 162.	"
1194	"	1240 7	" ۱۲۴۰ W 161	Pl. XIII, 15

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1194 A L D	پشاور Pashāwar	1240 8	As 1189. ۱۲۴۰.	As 1184 ۸
1195 B M	„	1245? 11	„ but small mark like M 32 above word سکه, and pos- sible date ۱۲۴۵ W. 162	„ 11
1196	„	— 11	As 1195; date, if any, off the coin. W 163	„ 11
1197	„	— 12	In foliated diamond شاه ایوب سکه شجاع ار Rest of couplet in four compartments, reading out- wards, beginning from lower right. W. 162. S 9.	„ ۱۲ Pl XIII 14
1198 B M	کابل Kābul Dāru-s- saltānat	1237 3	On flowered field حہاں روش تر شد ۱۲۳۷ سکہ ایوب شاه شید و ار حور ماء ار شجاع W 164. S 85.	In double square with projecting mihrabs, sur- rounded by triple circle صرب دار کابل السلطنة ۳ ۱۲۳- سنہ Pl XIV 1 N 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1199	کسر Kashmir Khitta	1234 1	In triple circle on dotted field کردگار عظم سم سکه برور و ساز ایوب سد رد بسا ۱۲۳۴	As on obverse احد سه کسر خطه غرب
			W 170 S. 9	Pl. XIV 3
			The couplet is:— سکه ساز ایوب برور و سم رد بسا کردگار عظم Ayub Shāh struck coin on gold and silver By the aid of the great Creator	
1200 B.M.	Kashmir	1234 2	As 1199 ۱۲۳۴ W 170 S. 9	In triple circle on dotted field مانوس سم سکه مانوس کسر غرب Pl. XIV 2 (ol r.)
1201 L.M.	ملتان Multan	1239	In rectangular frame the Kalima; and beneath it ۱۲۳۹ Below غرب Above ملتان Issued Multan pro bably but not certain W 1 S. 9	Couplet on flowered field, much as 1186

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1202	پشاور Pashāwar	1236 4	<p>شاه غازي</p> <p>۱۲۳۶</p> <p>ايوب شاه ناد</p> <p>ك</p> <p>سكه مبار</p> <p>W 188 S 95</p>	<p>In elaborate circular border</p> <p>۴</p> <p>پشاور</p> <p>فلوس</p> <p>Pl. XIV. 4</p>
1203 BM	„	1237	<p>As 1202</p> <p>۱۲۳۷</p> <p>W. 185 S 95</p>	<p>Area within elaborate circular border divided into four equal segments, the corresponding four parts of the legend read outwards</p> <p>فلوس صرب پشاور ۱۲۳۷</p>
1204 BM		1238 6	<p>As 1202</p> <p>۱۲۳۸</p> <p>W 161 S 85</p>	<p>In circular border</p> <p>۶فلوس and M 57</p>
1205		—	<p>As 1202, but date illegible</p> <p>W. 175 S 85</p>	<p>Seven-lobed figure</p>
1206		124—	<p>As 1202</p> <p>۱۲۴—</p> <p>W 162 S 8</p>	<p>Animal standing to r, legend illegible</p>

KĀMRĀN SHĀH

(At Hirāt)

A.H. 1245-1258

A.D. 1829-1842¹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1207 LM	هرات Hirāt <i>Dār-us-salṭanat</i>	1232	In double circle on dotted field ار مهر - - طلا سکه کامران ساء نصف در لغزو از ماه W 159 B 85	As obverse عرب دار السلطنة هرات Date 1232 Pl. XIV 6
The couplet has been reconstructed on these lines:— [می ارد] ار مهر طلا و لغزو از ماه [نصف - - - - بر] سکه کامران ساء Fortune brings gold from the sun and silver from the moon on the coin of Kāmran Shāh. ²				
1208 IM		1200	As 1200 Half rupee. W 70 B 75	As 1200 Pl. XIV 7
1209 BM	Hirāt	1248	In double circle on flowered field ساء کامران ۱۲۴۸ W 41 B 40	In circle on flowered field ب مهر ب ۱۲۴۸ Pl. XIV 8.

¹ From the death of his father Mahmūd Shāh till his assassination early in 1842.² See p. 105 of L. von Zamboni's article 'Contributions à la Numismatique Orientale des provinces turques', Vienna, 1901. The word *lugh* in the brackets are uncertain. There is another part *lugh* in the legend on p. 254 of C. M. Franks' *Numismata Persarum*. See *Franks* p. 254, 1890.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1210 B M.	هرات Hirāt	۱۲--	On dotted field as 1209 W. 42 S 55	On dotted field as 1209, last two figures of date il- legible.

SHUJĀ'U-L-MULK SHĀH

Third reign A H. 1255-1258

A D 1839-1842

AR 1211 B M	کابل Kābul <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1255	In triple circle on flowered field سلطان شجاع شاه الملك ۱۲۰۰ W 167. S 9	In double square with a mihrab projecting from the middle of each side ۱۲ ۰ صرب دار ۰ کابل السلطنة ۱۲۰۰ Pl XIV 10.
1212 I M	„	1255	As 1211, but not so broad and execution not so good ۱۲۰۰ W 167	As 1211 ۱۲۰۰
1213 B M	„	1258	As 1211, but less ornate, date off coin W 165 S. 75	As 1211, but less ornate; date ۱۲۰۸ situated thus ۱۲۰۸ کابل
AR 1214 B M	احمد شاهي Ahmad Shāhī	1255	Part of couplet as on 1220, die larger than the flan W 141 S 85	In lobed circle sur- rounded by broad margin ه احمد شا ب ۱۲۰۰ صر Pl XIV 13.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1215 R.M.	احمد سامی Ahmad Shahi	—	As 1214 die much too large for stan. 1 quarter rupee	As 1214 date off coin.
			W 30. R. 3.	PL. XIV 8
1216	"	1233	As 1214	As 1214
			W 140. R. 85	
1217 N.D.	"	1236	Scott Dodgson Sale Cata- logue J Schulman, Am- sterdam, Mar 3, 1908 Coin 530.	
1218 R.M.	کابل Kābul Purwa پوروا	1233	As 1211, fine broad coin. 1722	As 1211 but date at top of coin only
			W 177. R. 115.	PL. XIV 12.
1219 R.M.	"	1233	As 1211	As 1211
			W 145. R. 85	
1220	"	1233	حامی دین نی الملک سلطان ساج ساج و ترار خیر ماہ برسم و دست سکه رد بر ر	As 1211 but with ad- ditional word ساج below and above ساج the date 1722
			W 142. R. 0	PL. XIV 11

I have read the complete, hitherto unelucidated from four specimens—one in the British Museum, one which belonged to the late Mr W Goldstream, I.C.S. (retired), a third in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge and a fourth in the Panjab Museum Lahore. The Cambridge specimen shows the date

The couplet is —

سکه رد برسم و در دست ترار خیر و ماہ
سلطان حامی دین نی ساج الملک ساج

Struck coin on silver and gold brighter than the sun and moon.

The Sultan, defender of the Faith of the Prophet, Shaj'ad-mulk Shah.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1221 B M	کابل Kābul <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	1256	As 1211. ۱۲۵۶ W 146. S. 95	As 1211, date ۱۲۵۶ to upper left of field
1222 B M	"	1256	" W. 143 S 85	As 1211, but date thus ۱۲۵۶ کابل
1223 B.M.	"	1259	As 1211 Posthumous. W. 146. S 8	As 1222, but ۱۲۵۶ above صرب of ب
1224 ¹	"	1259	در دران شاه سلطان شجاع الملک Also B M and W K. Posthumous. W. 143 S 9	As 1222, but no date below ۱۲۵۶ Pl. XIV. 14.

FATH JANG

A H 1258

A.D 1842

AR 1225 B M	احمد شاهی Ahmad Shāhī <i>Ashrafu-l-bilād</i>	1258	On flowered field عاری فتح حسن بادشاه ----- W 141 S 85	In double circle شاه د حمد ب ا ا ۱۲۵۸ اللا ب صر شر Pl XIV. 15
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¹ I do not know of any coin of this reign dated 1257 A rupee of 1258 struck in the name of Shāh Zamān is described on p 118

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1226 B.M.	کابل Kabul <i>Dār-us-salṭanat</i>	1258	On flowered field ۱۲۵۸ بادشاه غار حنک سلطان فص W 144. S 9	On flowered field عرب دار کابل السلطنة ۱۲۵۸ PL XIV 17
1227	"	—	As 1226 but date off coin. W 144. S 8	As 1226, but no date at bottom of coin.
1228 B.M.	"	1258	On flowered field در دران شاه حنک سلطان فص W 145 S 8	On dotted field دار کابل السلطنة ۱۲۵۸ عرب
1229 B.M.		1258	On flowered field ----- جهان فص حنک ----- کا معد و ----- ی ن ----- This couplet cannot be read without the aid of more specimens. W 145 S 83	On dotted field as 1226 date ۱۲۵۸ thus کابل PL XIV 16

SHAH PŪR SHĀH

A H 1258.

A D 1842.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>R</i> 1229A BM	کابل Kābul <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1258	الطاب اله ¹ شاه ۱۲۵۸ شہ پور لم ستان سرو رد W. 145 S 85	As 1226 ۱۲۵۸

(See illustration, p 189)

UNASSIGNED²

<i>R</i> 1230 Vienna	قندھار Qandahār	—	In square the Kalīma. To r. عثمان Below علم ----- S 85	چو ن سکہ محمود جہانگیر شاہ قندھار ----- Pl XIV 9
<i>Æ</i> 1231	دیر میاں Dair-i-Miyan?	—	در دراع [محمود] د شاہ ----- W 181 S 8	In circle دیر میاں صرب

¹ The couplet is — [*Sikka*] *zad* [-- -az] *allāf* : *Ilah*, *Khusrū* : *‘ālām sultān Shahpūr Shāh* This unique rupee was in my Cabinet It was issued at Kābul in the name of *Shahpūr*, younger brother of Fath Jang, during the British occupation in A.D 1842 After the departure of the British, *Shahpūr* was speedily ejected by Akbar Khūn, son of Dost Muhammad Bārakzai See Ferrier's *History of the Afghans*, p 384, and G P Tate's *Kingdom of Afghanistan* p 148

² I was inclined to attribute the silver coin to Jahāngīr, son of Kāmārān and grandson of Mahmūd Shāh but find at the British Museum that it has been placed amongst the issues of the Ghilzai conqueror Shāh Mahmūd, he ruled Persia from A.H 1135 to 1137 The copper piece is in good style, and the mint is clear enough I do not know of any place called Dair i Miyan, or half-way house Dair means a Dervish settlement, a tavern, and occurs in Persian place names. There is also Dīr where lived the chief of the Panjkora Yūsufzais

AUTONOMOUS COINS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1 RM	أحمد سامي Ahmad Shahi	1198	Sword and scabbard. W H V., p. 172, 21 [W H Valentine's <i>Modern Copper Coins of Muham- madan States</i> . Spink. London 1911] W 130	عرب للين احمد سامي 119
2 RM	"	1218	Like 1 W 160	Legend as on 1 121
3		1225	Broken sword. CJ R., Part IV, 1895 p 106 W 119	1225
4 RM		1255	Sword on flowered field. W H V., p 176 46 W 95	1255
5 RM		1256	Sword between palm branches W H V. p 176 47 W 95	1256
6	درجست	1257	In double circle 1257 1257 CJ R., Part IV 1895 p 105 W 116	In a circle 1257

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 7 W.K	دیره فتح Dera Fath	1204	Lion or cat. ۱۲۳ W K. 2877.	رائج فتح
8	کابل Kābul	1201	Trefoil <i>C.J R</i> , Part IV, 1895, p 102 W 101	فلوس کابل ۱۲۰۱
9 B.M.	Kābul <i>Dār u-s-</i> <i>saltanat</i>	1233	Twining flowers. W. 130	دار السلطنة کابل ۱۲۳۳
10 B.M.	Kābul	1256	Scroll work. W 96	کابل ۱۲۵۶ - - - -
11 Fraehn	هرات Hirāt	1226	Palm tree between two swords. W. H V, p 182, 5.	صرب فلوس هرات ۱۲۲۶
12 B.M.	„	1227	Sun face W H. V, p. 182, 10	As 11 ۱۲۲۷

Coin of Shahpūr Shāh (see p 187)

APPENDIX

P xvii. For Yūsufzai read Yūsufzai.

P xxiv. The classic account of the invasion of A.D. 1756-7 is that contributed by W. Irvine to the *Indian Antiquary* 1907. The terrible sack of Muttra is described on p. 62.

P xxv, Footnote 2. For a discussion of the original authorities see Oskar Mann's *Quellenstudien zur Geschichte des Ahmed Šāh Durrānī. Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft* Leipzig, 1898.

P xxviii. The word suggested as ك on Coin 1051 is probably ك.

P xxxii. The Panjab States of Patāla, Jind, Nabha, and Maler Kotla obtained the right to coin from Ahmad Šāh. All issues were modelled on the piece of Ahmad's fourth year and there has been no change in the die beyond the addition of the mark of the ruling chief (*Indian Antiquary* 1908 p. 151).

P xxxiii. The titulars Fath Jang and Šahpūr Šāh are the last of the Sadozais.

P xxxiv. For rūpiya, read rūpiya.

P xl. Coin 1103 of A.H. 1250 is the last Durrānī rupee struck at Bahawalpūr; the milled piece dated 1251 described on p. xl is the initial State issue. In the same year was struck an unmilled rupee with a different reverse legend the *juḥūs mairanāt mānūs* formula and mint Ahmadpūr. This unmilled type is the first of a long series of light weight rupees struck at either Ahmadpūr or Bahawalpūr; I found all dates from 1252 to 1265 inclusive. The mint *khānpūr* appears later e.g. on a rupee of year 1280.

P lili. He (Ahmad Šāh) remarked. The rupee of Farrukhabād is better looking and better made than that from any other place in India. *Indian Antiquary* 1907 p. 50.

I lili. Zamān. Ahmad Šāhī. G 3 S. 10.

I lxi. The epithet *Adm-salṭanat* associated with *khāmīr* is found three centuries earlier on gold coins of the Sultans of *Khāmīr* (*Nom. Chron.*, 1933).

I lxi. The closing sentence of the last paragraph is not accurate. The Afghan governor issued money in the name of the local saint (p. xxix); at the same time partisans of Kābul struck rupees of the second reign of Mahmūd Šāh with blue lettered regnal dates. These dates if anything run straight on from the second reign of Šuja.

I lxi. Mr C. J. Rodgers published a Lahore rupee of *Sambal* 1822. (*On the Coins of the Sikhs*, 1881).

I lxi. The *Šāhātili* on Coins II VIII 1 and 3 and other pieces is written حسن the name *Hasan* should be حسن. On the face of it one would expect one of the first letters ح followed by س or س; no word of this kind suits either coin at all. The word حسن *ilm* or the name حسن do not seem likely. I can suggest anything better than the second *Hasan*. Mahmūd Šāh's regnal day with the Persian title of *Afghānī* tan.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRI AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1140	1727, Aug 19	1181	1767, May 30	1222	1807, Mar 11
1141	1728, „ 7	1182	1768, „ 18	1223	1808, Feb 28
1142	1729, July 27	1183	1769, „ 7	1224	1809, „ 16
1143	1730, „ 17	1184	1770, April 27	1225	1810, „ 6
1144	1731, „ 6	1185	1771, „ 16	1226	1811, Jan 26
1145	1732, June 24	1186	1772, „ 4	1227	1812, „ 16
1146	1733, „ 14	1187	1773, Mar 25	1228	1813, „ 4
1147	1734, „ 3	1188	1774, „ 14	1229	1813, Dec 24
1148	1735, May 24	1189	1775, „ 4	1230	1814, „ 14
1149	1736, „ 12	1190	1776, Feb. 21	1231	1815, „ 3
1150	1737, „ 1	1191	1777, „ 9	1232	1816, Nov. 21
1151	1738, April 21	1192	1778, Jan 30	1233	1817, „ 11
1152	1739, „ 10	1193	1779, „ 19	1234	1818, Oct. 31
1153	1740, Mar. 29	1194	1780, „ 8	1235	1819, „ 20
1154	1741, „ 19	1195	1780, Dec 28	1236	1820, „ 9
1155	1742, „ 8	1196	1781, „ 17	1237	1821, Sept 28
1156	1743, Feb. 25	1197	1782, „ 7	1238	1822, „ 18
1157	1744, „ 15	1198	1783, Nov 26	1239	1823, „ 7
1158	1745, „ 3	1199	1784, „ 14	1240	1824, Aug 26
1159	1746, Jan. 24	1200	1785, „ 4	1241	1825, „ 16
1160	1747, „ 13	1201	1786, Oct. 24	1242	1826, „ 5
1161	1748, „ 2	1202	1787, „ 13	1243	1827, July 25
1162	1748, Dec 22	1203	1788, „ 2	1244	1828, „ 14
1163	1749, „ 11	1204	1789, Sept 21	1245	1829, „ 3
1164	1750, Nov 30	1205	1790, „ 10	1246	1830, June 22
1165	1751, „ 20	1206	1791, Aug 31	1247	1831, „ 12
1166	1752, „ 8	1207	1792, „ 19	1248	1832, May 31
1167	1753, Oct 29	1208	1793, „ 9	1249	1833, „ 21
1168	1754, „ 18	1209	1794, July 29	1250	1834, „ 10
1169	1755, „ 7	1210	1795, „ 18	1251	1835, April 29
1170	1756, Sept 26	1211	1796, „ 7	1252	1836, „ 18
1171	1757, „ 15	1212	1797, June 26	1253	1837, „ 7
1172	1758, „ 4	1213	1798, „ 15	1254	1838, Mar. 27
1173	1759, Aug 25	1214	1799, „ 5	1255	1839, „ 17
1174	1760, „ 13	1215	1800, May 25	1256	1840, „ 5
1175	1761, „ 2	1216	1801, „ 14	1257	1841, Feb. 23
1176	1762, July 23	1217	1802, „ 4	1258	1842, „ 12
1177	1763, „ 12	1218	1803, April 23	1259	1843, „ 1
1178	1764, „ 1	1219	1804, „ 12	1260	1844, Jan 22
1179	1765, June 20	1220	1805, „ 1	1261	1845, „ 10
1180	1766, „ 9	1221	1806, Mar 21	1262	1845, Dec 30

NOTE.—This table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue 'Sultāns of Dehlī', for which it was compiled by Mr Stanley Lane-Poole from sources there quoted

TABLE OF THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH
GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·004	41	2 656	81	5·248	121	7 840
2	129	42	2 720	82	5·312	122	7 905
3	194	43	2 785	83	5·378	123	7 970
4	259	44	2 850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	324	45	2 915	85	5·508	125	8 100
6	388	46	2 980	86	5·572	126	8 164
7	·453	47	3 045	87	5·637	127	8 229
8	518	48	3 110	88	5·702	128	8 294
9	583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	648	50	3 240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	777	52	3 368	92	5·961	132	8 553
13	842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8 618
14	907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8 682
15	972	55	3 564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3 628	96	6·220	136	8 812
17	1 101	57	3 693	97	6·285	137	8 877
18	1 166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8 942
19	1 231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1 296	60	3 888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1 360	61	3 952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1 425	62	4 017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1 490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1 555	64	4 146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1 620	65	4 211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1 684	66	4 276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1 749	67	4 341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1 814	68	4 406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1 879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1 944	70	4 536	110	7 128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7 192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4 665	112	7 257	152	9·848
33	2 138	73	4 729	113	7 322	153	9·914
34	2 202	74	4 794	114	7 387	154	9·978
35	2 267	75	4 859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2 332	76	4 924	116	7 516	156	10·109
37	2 397	77	4 989	117	7 581	157	10·173
38	2 461	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2 527	79	5·119	119	7 711	159	10·303
40	2 591	80	5·184	120	7 776	160	10·368

RELATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
25	635	70	1778	115	2921
30	762	75	1905	120	3048
35	889	80	2032	125	3175
40	1016	85	2159	130	3302
45	1143	90	2286	135	3429
50	1270	95	2413	140	3556
55	1397	100	2540	145	3683
60	1524	105	2667	150	3810
65	1651	110	2794	155	3937

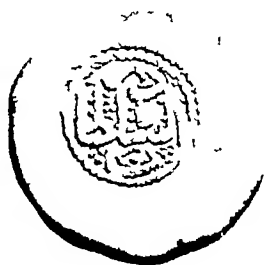
Marks on Durrānī Coins

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8 	9 	10 		11 	12 	13
14 	15 	16 	17 	18 	19 	20
21 	22 	23 	24 	25 	26 	27
28 	29 	30 	31 	32 	33 	34
35 	36 	37 	38 	39 	40 	41
42 	43 	44 	45 	46 	47 	48
49 	50 	51 	52 	53 	54 	55
56 	57 	Marks on Coins of Nādir Shāh			1 	2





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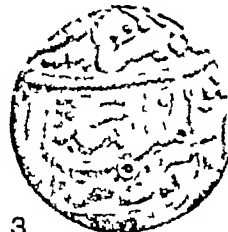




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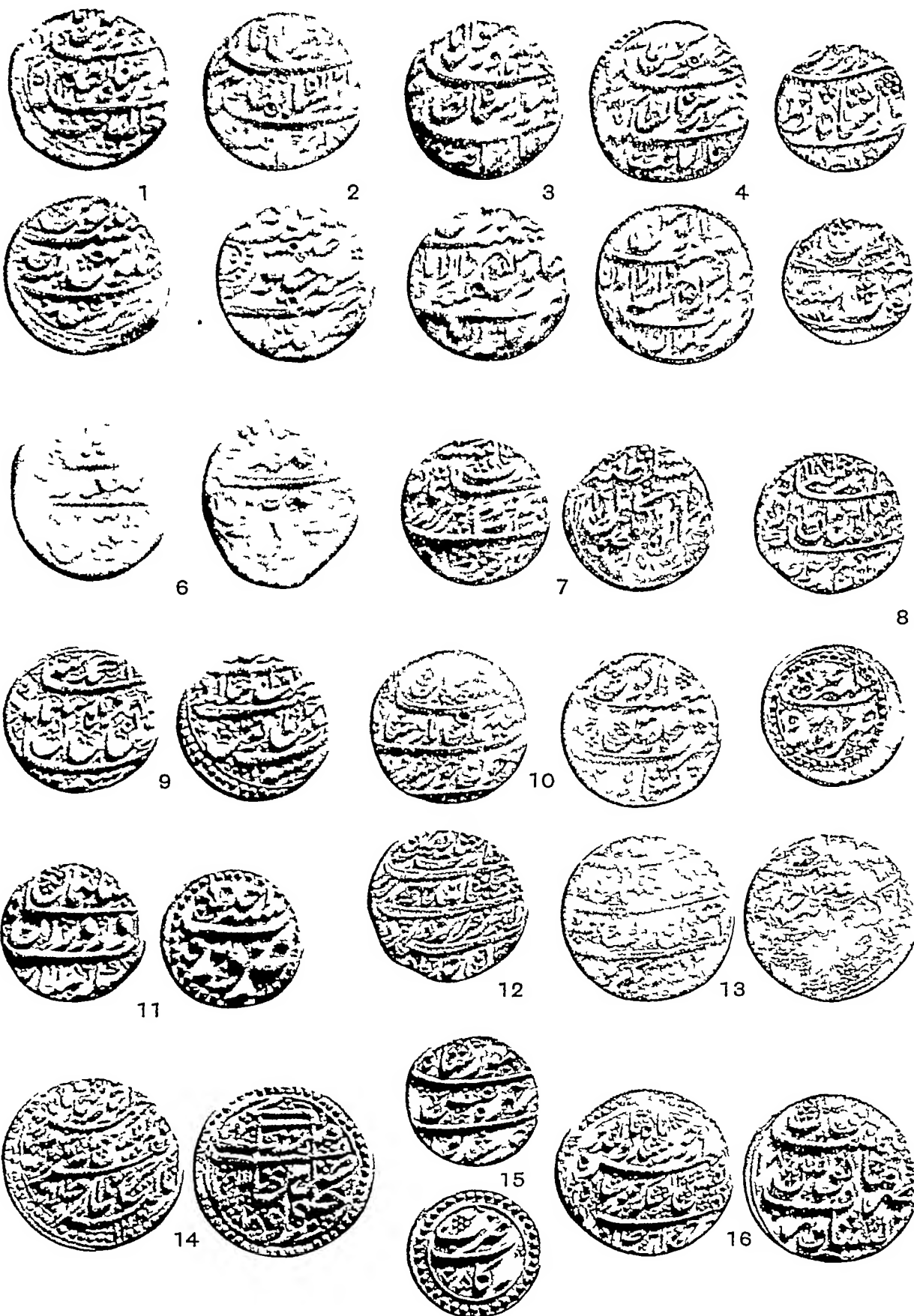
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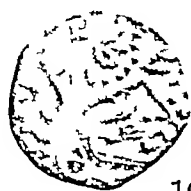
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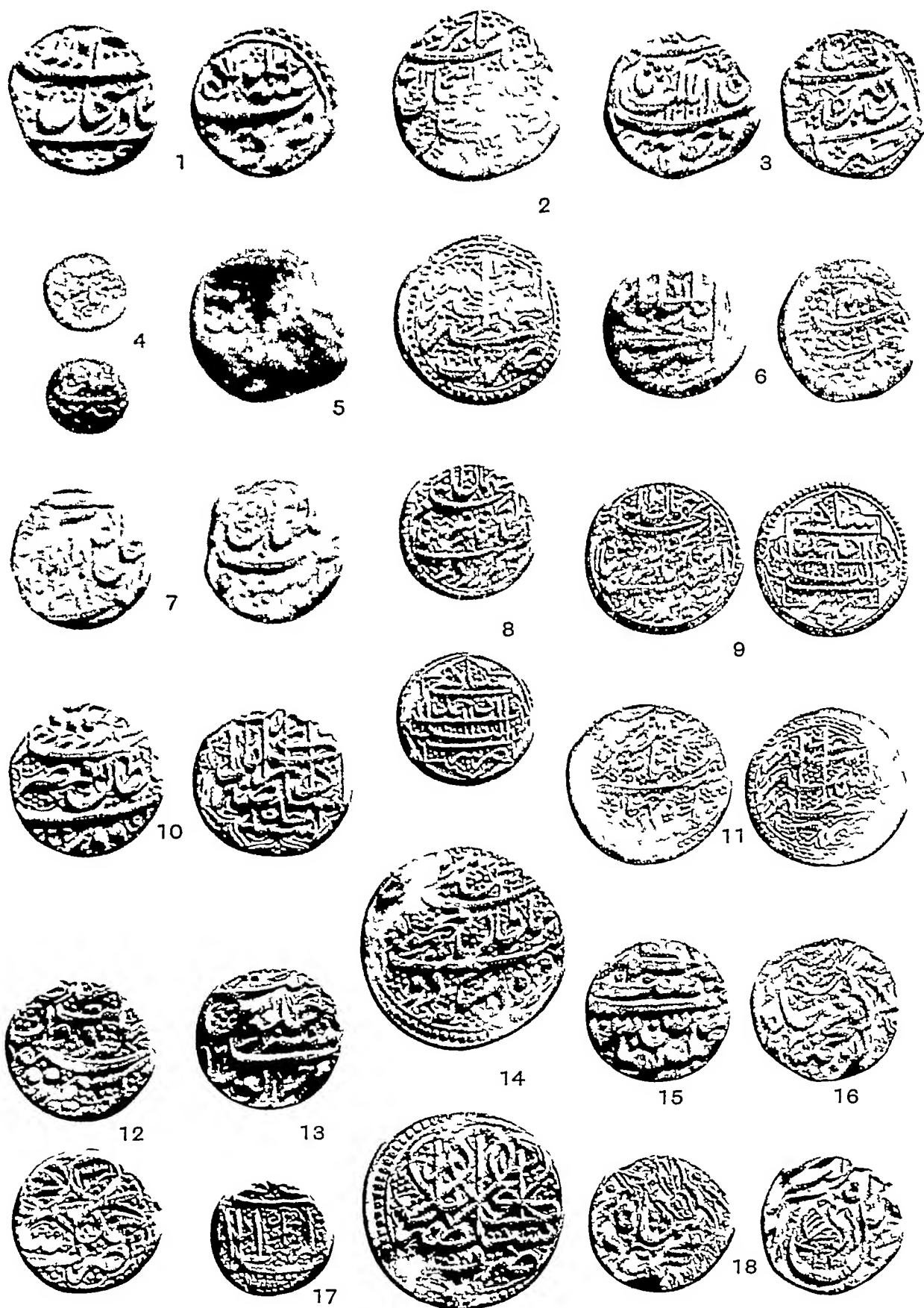
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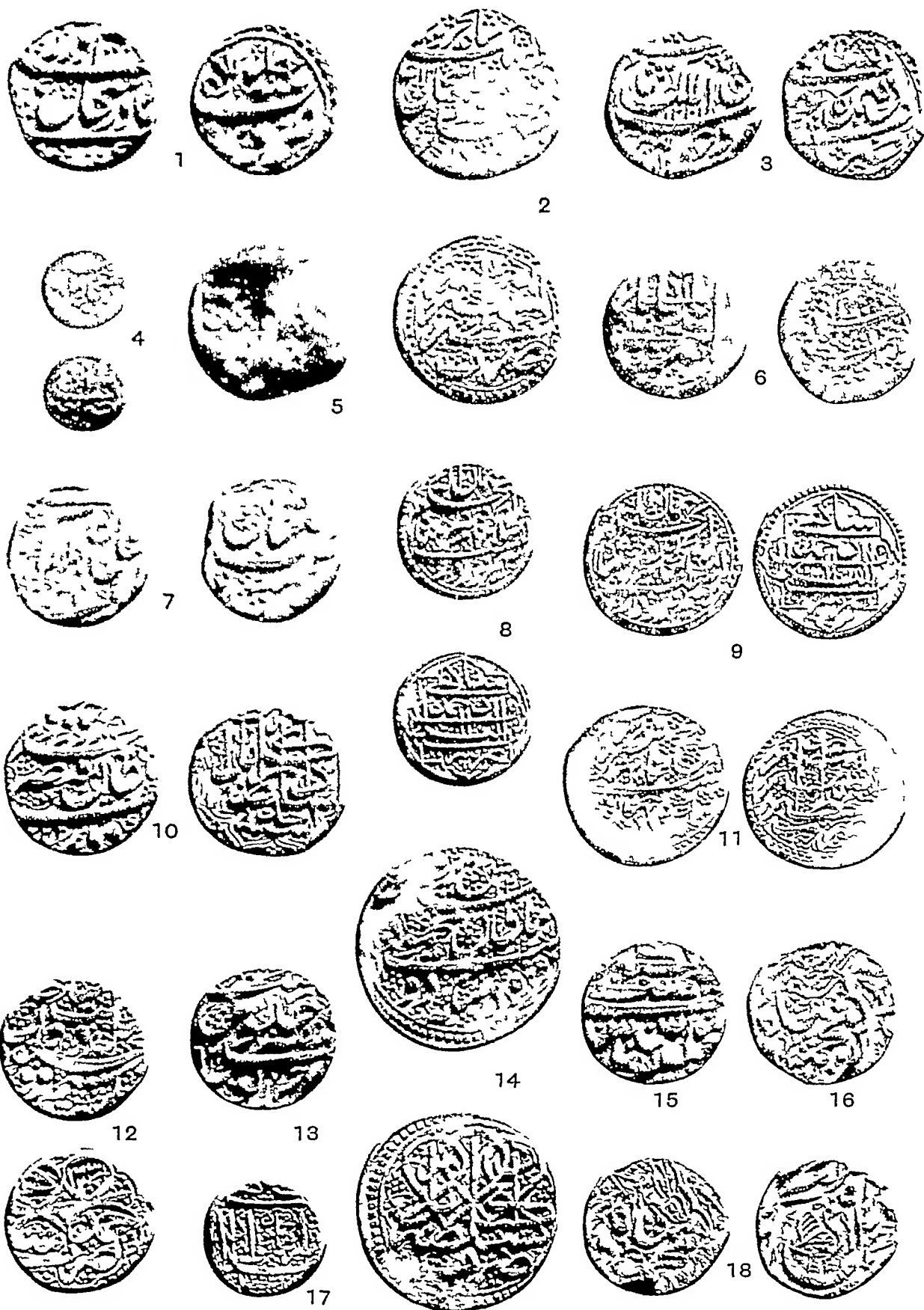


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